WEST VIRGINIA

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2013

West Virginia

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2013

Earl Ray Tomblin
Governor

Ross Taylor
Cabinet Secretary
Department of Administration

David Mullins
Acting State Comptroller
Department of Administration

Prepared by the
Financial Accounting
and Reporting Section

Governor Earl Ray Tomblin

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
1900 KANAWHA BOULEVARD, EAST
CHARLESTON, WV 25305
(304) 558-2000

EARL RAY TOMBLIN
GOVERNOR

To the Honorable Members of the West Virginia Legislature
And the Citizens of West Virginia

I am pleased to provide you with the State of West Virginia Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) for the year ended June 30, 2013. An independent certified public accounting firm has audited the basic financial statements contained in this report.

The CAFR demonstrates West Virginia's commitment to financial accountability and national standards. This document provides the Legislature and the citizens of West Virginia with the state's financial data. It can be accessed on the internet at www.wvfinance.state.wv.us.

This report was compiled with the help of individuals throughout state government. Each state agency provided clear, concise information to ensure the highest level of financial accountability.

Sincerely,

Earl Ray Tomblin

Earl Ray Tomblin
Governor

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Report Prepared By:

West Virginia Department of Administration
Finance Division
Financial Accounting and Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Building 17, 3rd Floor
Charleston, West Virginia 25305
(304) 558-4083

Financial Reporting Team:

Connie Byrne, CPA
Susannah Carpenter, CPA
Jordan Clay
Melody Duke
Betsy Frame
Cheryl Garner
Dan Nary
Jane Shinn
Michael Powell, CPA
Kay Walden

A Special Thanks To:

D. Shawn Carper, MBA
Becky Hayes, CPA
Christine Sforza, CPA

Special appreciation is given to all personnel throughout the State whose extra effort to contribute accurate, timely financial data for their agencies made this report possible. The technical support of Information Services and Communications has been invaluable. Thanks to the Division of Tourism for their pictorial and technical assistance.

We invite you to visit our website: www.wvfinance.state.wv.us

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTORY SECTION

Letter of Transmittal x
GFOA Certificate of Achievement xix
Organization Chart xx
State of West Virginia Principal Officials xxi

FINANCIAL SECTION

Report of Independent Auditors 2
Management's Discussion and Analysis 6

Basic Financial Statements

Government-wide Financial Statements
- Statement of Net Position 22
- Statement of Activities 24

Governmental Funds Financial Statements
- Balance Sheet 28
- Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position 30
- Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances 31
- Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances to the Statement of Activities 32

Proprietary Funds Financial Statements
- Statement of Net Position 36
- Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position 38
- Statement of Cash Flows 40

Fiduciary Funds
- Statement of Fiduciary Net Position 45
- Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position 46

Discretely Presented Component Units Financial Statements
- Combining Statement of Net Position 50
- Combining Statement of Activities 54

Notes to the Financial Statements:
Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies 56
Note 2 - Restatements and Restricted Balances 82
Note 3 - Net Position/Fund Deficits 85
Note 4 - Deposits and Investments 88
Note 5 - Receivables 120
Note 6 - Interfund Balances 124
Note 7 - Interfund Transfers 126
Note 8 - Restricted Assets 128
Note 9 - Capital Assets 131
Note 10 - Long-Term Obligations 134
Note 11 - Leases 148
Note 12 - Retirement Systems 150
Note 13 - Other Postemployment Benefits 158
Note 14 - Risk Management 162
Note 15 - Commitments and Contingencies 169
Note 16 - Subsequent Events 175

Required Supplementary Information

Budgetary Comparison Schedule 178
Notes to Required Supplementary Information - Budgetary Reporting 181
Budgetary Comparison Schedule, Budget-to-GAAP Reconciliation 185
Pension Plans - Schedule of Funding Progress 186

Combining Financial Statements and Schedules

Nonmajor Governmental Funds
Combining Balance Sheet 190
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances 192

Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds
Combining Balance Sheet 196
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances 198

Nonmajor Debt Service Funds
Combining Balance Sheet 201
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances 202

Internal Service Funds
Combining Statement of Fund Net Position 204
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position 205
Combining Statement of Cash Flows 206

Nonmajor Proprietary Funds
Combining Statement of Net Position 210
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position 212
Combining Statement of Cash Flows 214

Pension Trust and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds
Combining Statement of Plan Net Position 220
Combining Statement of Changes in Plan Net Position 222

Investment Trust Funds
Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position 225
Combining Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position 225

Agency Funds
Combining Statement of Assets and Liabilities 227
Combining Statement of Changes in Assets and Liabilities 228

Nonmajor Discretely Presented Component Units
Combining Statement of Net Position 232
Combining Statement of Activities 234

STATISTICAL SECTION

Index to Statistical Section
Schedule 1 - Net Position by Component 240
Schedule 2 - Changes in Net Position 242
Schedule 3 - Fund Balances - Governmental Funds 246
Schedule 4 - Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds 248
Schedule 5 - Revenue Base 250
Schedule 6 - Revenue Rates 252
Schedule 7 - Revenue Payers by Industry/Category 254
Schedule 8 - Ratios of Outstanding Debt 256
Schedule 9 - Pledged Revenue Coverage 258
Schedule 10 - Demographics and Economic Indicators 264
Schedule 11 - Principal Employers 266
Schedule 12 - Education Enrollment 267
Schedule 13 - State Employees by Function 268
Schedule 14 - Operating Indicators by Function 270
Schedule 15 - Capital Assets Statistics by Function 272
Schedule 16 - Miscellaneous Statistics 274

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA.
JUNE
20
1863
MONTANI SEMPER LIBERI.

Introductory Section

Transmittal Letter

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

Organization Chart

Principal Officials

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
DIVISION OF FINANCE

EARL RAY TOMBLIN
GOVERNOR

ROSS TAYLOR
CABINET SECRETARY

February 13, 2014

The Honorable Earl Ray Tomblin, Governor
The Honorable Members of the West Virginia Legislature
The Citizens of West Virginia

I am pleased to present the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) of the State of West Virginia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013. This report has been prepared by the Financial Accounting and Reporting Section within the Division of Finance of the Department of Administration.

The CAFR has been prepared in conformity with the reporting model outlined by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statements No. 34 and No. 35, and other related statements. This reporting model's objective is to provide a clear picture of the government as a single, unified entity as well as to provide traditional fund-based financial statements. The State of West Virginia's financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013, are fairly presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (GAAP).

The independent audit of the financial statements of the State of West Virginia is part of a broader, federally mandated "Single Audit" designed to meet the requirements of federal grantor agencies. The standards governing Single Audit engagements require the independent auditors to report not only on the fair presentation of the basic financial statements, but also on the audited government's internal controls and compliance with requirements applicable to major programs. These reports are available in the State of West Virginia's separately issued Single Audit Report.

GAAP requires that management provide a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis to accompany the basic financial statements in the form of Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A). This letter of transmittal is designed to complement the MD&A and should be read in conjunction with it. The State's MD&A can be found immediately following the Report of the Independent Auditors.

2101 WASHINGTON STREET, EAST, PO Box 5012I, CHARLESTON, WV 25305-012I
PHONE (304) 558-618I - FAX (304) 558-1950
WWW.WVFINANCE.STATE.WV.US

The CAFR consists of management's representations concerning the financial information of the State of West Virginia. Consequently, management assumes full responsibility for the completeness and reliability of all the information presented in this report. To provide a reasonable basis for making these representations, management of the State has established a comprehensive internal control framework that is designed to protect the government's assets from loss, theft, or misuse and to compile sufficient reliable information for the preparation of the State's financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Because the cost of internal controls should not outweigh their benefits, the State's comprehensive framework of internal controls has been designed to provide reasonable, rather than absolute, assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatements. As management, we assert that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, this financial report is complete and reliable in all material respects.

The State of West Virginia's financial statements have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP. The independent auditors concluded, based upon their audit and the reports of other auditors, that there was a reasonable basis for rendering an unmodified opinion.

Profile of the Government

The State of West Virginia provides a full range of services including: education, social and health services, transportation, public safety, conservation of natural resources, and economic development. In addition to general government activities, this report includes various discretely presented component units which are financially accountable to the State, or for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the State are such that their exclusion would cause this report to be misleading or incomplete. The criteria used to determine financial accountability of a particular entity are the appointment by a state official of a voting majority of the entity's governing body and (1) the ability of the State to impose its will on that entity or (2) the potential for the entity to provide specific financial benefits to or impose specific financial burdens on the State. See Note 1 (Summary of Significant Accounting Policies) for a comprehensive discussion of the criteria used in determining the State's financial reporting entity.

Budgetary control is maintained through legislative appropriations and the Executive Branch quarterly allotment process. Agencies submit budgetary requests to the State Budget Office. The State Budget Office compiles the Executive Budget on behalf of the Governor, who submits it to the Legislature. After the approval of the budget, the State Budget Office maintains control over the spending patterns of the State at the activity level and by use of the quarterly allotments. The State Auditor exercises control over spending at the annual appropriation level. All appropriations, except funds which are reappropriated, expire 31 days after fiscal year-end.

Economic Conditions and Outlook

Fiscal accountability and unwavering policies that are set in place have enabled the State of West Virginia to operate through challenging national economic times. By staying the course of efficient business practices, West Virginia closed its 2013 fiscal year with a surplus of $11.6 million, after successfully closing a mid-year budget gap with a combination of budget cuts and the use of reserve funds to promptly pay personal income tax refunds. The addition of an extra $5.8 million to the State's Rainy Day Fund boosted the balance of the State's reserve funds to more than $900 million.

West Virginia's Rainy Day Fund was fourth best in the country, as a percentage of the State's General Revenue appropriations at 22 percent. Since the Rainy Day Fund balance exceeded 10 percent of the General Revenue Fund appropriations as of July 1, 2013, the corporate net income tax rate fell from 7.0 percent to 6.5 percent as of January 1, 2014. During the first half of FY 2014, West Virginia revenue collections were approximately 3.0 percent below original estimates.

The State of West Virginia completed five construction projects, each with costs in excess of $5 million, including the Marlowe Overpass Bridge (Interstate 81, Berkeley County), Tuppers Creek – Pocatalico Bridges (Sissonville), Emerson Avenue (Parkersburg), Raleigh Street Extension (Martinsburg), and Mill Creek Road (Boy Scout Road, Mount Hope). In addition, 11 more projects with costs in excess of $5 million were initiated including sections of the King Coal Highway, West Virginia 10, and Corridor H. The 11 new projects have a combined construction cost of $134 million.

Federal transportation legislation, known as *Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century (MAP-21)*, was passed in 2012 to provide dedicated construction funding through October 2014; however, it reduced the State's annual apportionment by approximately $30 million.

Long-term Financial Planning and Relevant Financial Policies

To sustain financial effectiveness, the State was open to innovative opportunities that were made available. Fiscal planning and efficient management relating to these opportunities yielded positive results.

West Virginia's increasingly diverse economy includes industries such as automotive, aerospace, biometric/biomedical, chemicals/polymers, advanced energy, fulfillment/ distribution, business services and value-added wood products.

Since 2005, more than $22 billion worth of new business investments have been made in the State's economy, including more than $7.7 billion in new business investments since November 2010.

Global companies and organizations have selected West Virginia for their expansions because of its business climate and productive workforce. Below are some examples of this economic growth in the State:

- Odebrecht will explore the development of a new petrochemical complex in Wood County. The complex, Ascent — Appalachian Shale Cracker Enterprise — would include an ethane cracker, three polyethylene plants, and associated infrastructure for water treatment and energy co-generation.

- Toyota Motor Manufacturing of West Virginia (TMMWV) continues to invest in the State. Their recently announced $90 million investment marks the eighth expansion of the Putnam County facility since it opened in 1996. TMMWV has invested $1.3 billion to date. Currently, 1,300 people are employed at the facility. In May 2013, TMMWV celebrated the milestone of the production of its 10 millionth powertrain unit.

- In October 2013, Governor Tomblin met with the CEO of the Sogefi Group, which agreed to add engine intake manifolds to the product line in its Prichard plant. The $20 million expansion will add 250 new jobs. The Allevard Sogefi plant will continue to make its existing line of integrated fluid filtration products.

- Carbonyx, Inc., a Texas-based company, will invest tens of millions of dollars in a new Jackson County plant, creating at least 60 jobs. The new plant will make a carbon alloy replacement for coke, a key ingredient for steelmaking, and rely on coal as the main input for its manufacturing process. After several key elements have been finalized, Carbonyx plans to start construction on its site in Millwood in 2014.

- Gestamp automotive stamping plant, which opened in 2012, continues to grow its operations in South Charleston. The company announced it will invest $100 million and create a minimum of 400 jobs over the next five years. Currently, Gestamp has created 270 jobs and invested $61 million.

- Stockmeier Urethanes USA Inc. plans a multi-year expansion of its operations in Clarksburg, an investment of $9.4 million. Plans call for the office building to be retrofitted and the company's production facility to be enlarged. The expansion is expected to continue into 2015.

These investments reflect the diversified nature of the economy that West Virginia is building. West Virginia is well-positioned as the ideal location for new and expanding companies that want to create good jobs in the State. West Virginia provides access to:

- Skilled and flexible workforce that has earned a reputation for dedication, loyalty and low absenteeism;
- Low manufacturing-industry employee turnover rate;
- A business cost ranking of 13th lowest in the nation, according to Forbes's Best States for Business and Careers list (2013);
- Utility rates among the lowest in the nation;
- A strategic location within an eight-hour drive to more than half the U.S. population and more than one-third of the Canadian market;
- Community College technical system that is highly responsive to business and workforce needs;
- A State that led the nation in the percentage of growth in exports, reaching a record level of $11.3 billion; and
- High quality of life, low cost of living, and unparalleled outdoor recreational activities.

Major Initiatives

The State of West Virginia has focused on several major initiatives during FY 2013. Some of these initiatives are outlined below:

Pro-Growth Tax Reforms

West Virginia removed approximately $36 million of business tax burden in FY 2013 and more than $506 million during the past seven years.

The following reduced business taxes help boost investment in the State's economy:

- A series of phased business tax rate reductions has resulted in a current corporate tax rate of 6.5 percent. Corporations are expected to realize a net annual savings of approximately $53 million associated with the phased-in reduction in tax rate from 8.75 percent in 2008 to 6.5 percent in 2014;

- The business franchise tax rate has been reduced to 0.1 percent. There will be an annual phased reduction in the tax and it will be eliminated in 2015. From the time the first reduction was made, until the eventual elimination, taxpayers will have saved an estimated $150 million; and

- West Virginia offers a variety of tax credits, exemptions and special valuations for new and existing companies. Credits for manufacturers and certain other types of businesses that create new jobs can offset up to 100 percent of the State's business taxes. There are special valuations on aircraft, high-tech, pollution abatement equipment and property tied to specified customer supplier relations, which can dramatically reduce property taxes; and exemptions for manufacturers can eliminate sales tax for goods used in manufacturing. There are new tax credit programs that are now available for customer fulfillment and distribution centers as well as ethane cracker facilities.

Energy Initiatives

Energy stands as one of the traditional strengths of West Virginia's economy. The State leads the nation with its commitment to energy research and a diverse energy portfolio that includes not only coal, but natural gas, wind, hydro, geothermal, biomass and solar. The West Virginia Energy Blueprint calls for the environmentally responsible development of all forms of feasible energy technologies.

The State has long been, and remains today, one of America's leading net exporters of electricity. Of the electricity West Virginia generates, 60 percent is exported to the rest of the country. The State ranks third in the country in net interstate sales of electricity and remains a leader in low-cost energy.

West Virginia remains the leader in the nation for coal exports, with a majority of that supply coming from the southern coalfields.

West Virginia has seen an 80 percent increase in natural gas production since 2010. The State is the second largest natural gas exporter in the region. This substantial increase in production can be attributed to the discovery of vast gas reserves in the Marcellus and Utica Shale formations beneath portions of the Appalachian region and the utilization of horizontal drilling techniques to access those reserves. The region's 6,000-foot-deep Marcellus Shale gas fields, extending from New York to West Virginia, are believed to contain more than 84 trillion cubic feet of recoverable natural gas, one of the world's largest natural gas fields.

State Park Enhancements

The State's park system is recognized as a leader in park systems in the United States and features a multitude of full-service restaurants, developed campgrounds, vacation lodges, golf courses, cabins and cottages ranging from pioneer to contemporary styles, conference centers, a tourist railroad, aerial tramways, rail trails, an island, and a major ski resort.

The park system today also serves as a strong foundation for the growing tourism industry as destination locations. Structures and complex recreational areas are the heartbeat of revenue generators for the system. Still, through the years, the system has never lost focus on protecting natural resources, promoting pure outdoor recreation (hiking, fishing, biking, picnicking, canoeing, etc.) and educating visitors about the natural world.

Visitor comments have been very positive about the new lodge at Canaan Valley Resort State Park, which officially opened in late October 2013. The ski season got off to a wonderful start in early December at Canaan Valley, which can be attributed to the new snowmaking equipment and the cooperation of Mother Nature. Events, activities, and information for all the parks are maintained at *www.wvstateparks.com***.**

Workers' Compensation Reforms

West Virginia continues to reduce its workers' compensation rates. As of November 1, 2013, the rate dropped by 8.8 percent and cumulative rates have decreased 48.1 percent from pre-reform levels. The latest reduction in rates is projected to reduce employer premiums by $36 million in the coming year. Employers will have saved $250 million since the fund privatized in 2006. The workers' compensation market is competitive with more than 200 carriers providing workers' compensation coverage.

Prior to the privatization, the unfunded liability for the State's workers' compensation fund exceeded $3 billion. A plan was adopted to eliminate the unfunded liability and dedicate revenues from severance taxes, personal income taxes and specific lottery proceeds to eliminate the debt. Annually, the State allocates approximately $247 million to reduce the unfunded liability. As of July 1, 2013, the unfunded liability for the Old Fund is $629 million. Projections show the unfunded liability may be eliminated as early as FY 2017.

Environment Protection Initiatives

The State Revolving Fund Program loaned $60.8 million during FY 2013 to public utilities to assist them with improving or replacing wastewater treatment infrastructure in communities around the State. These loans are usually made at very low interest, and in some cases, with no interest, over a 20- to 40-year period to these communities.

The Abandoned Mine Lands (AML) program solicited for 57 AML reclamation projects at a cost of $27 million and participated in the construction of seven waterline construction projects at a cost of $11 million. These waterline projects brought drinking water to citizens whose drinking water was affected by mining activity that occurred before the Federal Mining Act in 1977 that requires companies to reclaim the land when mining is ceased.

From July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013, the State's Division of Water and Waste Management helped secure 48 grants totaling nearly $3 million to local governments, universities, watershed associations and nonprofit organizations to implement nonpoint source pollution outreach, education, monitoring and water quality improvements.

Strong Financial Performance

Following recent upgrades, West Virginia's credit rating on its general obligation debt has been maintained at a high level, enabling the State to borrow money at a lower interest rate. Moody's Investors Service rates the State's general obligation debt at "AA1," and S & P rates the State's general obligation debt at "AA Stable," while Fitch rates the State's general obligation debt at "AA+," the second highest rating possible. Fitch cited "the State's consistently positive financial operations, including the expansion of reserves …" and all agencies cited West Virginia's commitment to reducing long-term liabilities.

Conclusion

West Virginia continues to aggressively address the fiscal challenges associated with a changing economic structure that relies less on coal over time. During FY 2013, the State was able to manage its budgetary demands in a challenging economic environment. Governor Earl Ray Tomblin and the members of the State Legislature work collaboratively to ensure that financial and strategic decisions are made for the betterment of the State's citizens so that programs and services may continue to be offered and operate effectively. Meanwhile, our State's leadership also maintains a competitive atmosphere for current and future businesses to ignite job growth.

Certificate of Achievement

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the State of West Virginia for its CAFR for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1995 through 2012. The Certificate of Achievement is a prestigious national award recognizing conformance with the highest standards for preparation of state and local government financial reports.

A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. We believe our current report continues to conform to Certificate of Achievement Program requirements, and we are submitting it to the GFOA.

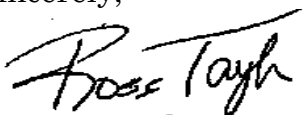
Other state entities that have been awarded the Certificate of Achievement include the Board of Risk and Insurance Management, the Public Employees' Insurance Agency, the Department of Transportation, the Housing Development Fund, the Parkways Authority, the West Virginia Lottery, the Board of Treasury Investments, and the West Virginia Prepaid College Plan.

Acknowledgments

The annual budget document, prepared by the State Budget Office, provides additional information related to budget priorities and goals, including acknowledgment of significant accomplishments of various agency programs. The budget document has received the GFOA's Award for Distinguished Budget Presentation Program for the fiscal years 1997 through 2014 budgets.

The CAFR is an example of the Governor's unwavering belief in, and commitment to, the State's financial accountability. Acknowledgment is given to the Legislature and its leadership for their commitment to sound budgeting and to meeting the financial obligations of the State. This report would not be possible without the support of all West Virginia state agencies. The State's continued success directly depends upon their cooperation and support.

Sincerely,



Ross Taylor
Cabinet Secretary
Department of Administration

Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of Achievement For Excellence In Financial Reporting

Presented to

State of West Virginia

For its Comprehensive Annual
Financial Report
for the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2012

Executive Director/CEO

ORGANIZATION CHART

Legislative

- Senate
- House of Delegates
- Legislative Auditor
- Legislative Services

Executive

- Governor Earl Ray Tomblin
- Treasurer John D. Perdue
- Agriculture Walt Helmick
- Auditor Glen B. Gainer III
- Secretary of State Natalie E. Tennant
- Attorney General Patrick Morrisey
- Dept. of Administration — Ross Taylor, Cabinet Secretary
- Dept. of Education and the Arts — Kay Goodwin, Cabinet Secretary
- Dept. of Health and Human Resources — Karen L. Bowling, Cabinet Secretary
- Dept. of Military Affairs and Public Safety — Joe Thornton, Cabinet Secretary
- Dept. of Revenue — Robert Kiss, Cabinet Secretary
- Dept. of Transportation — Paul A. Mattox, Jr., Cabinet Secretary
- Dept. of Commerce — Keith Burdette, Cabinet Secretary
- Dept. of Environmental Protection — Randy C. Huffman, Cabinet Secretary
- Dept. of Veterans Assistance — Richard Thompson, Cabinet Secretary
- Bureau of Senior Services — Robert Roswall, Commissioner
- Department of Education — James B. Phares, Superintendent of Schools
- Community and Technical College Education — James L. Skidmore, Chancellor
- Higher Education Policy Commission — Dr. Paul Hill, Chancellor
- Regulatory Boards and Commissions

Judicial

- Supreme Court
- Circuit Court
- Magistrate Court
- Family Courts

As of December 31, 2013

State of WEST VIRGINIA

Principal Officials

Executive Branch

Governor
Earl Ray Tomblin

Agriculture Commissioner
Walt Helmick

Attorney General
Patrick Morrisey

State Auditor
Glen B. Gainer III

Secretary of State
Natalie E. Tennant

State Treasurer
John D. Perdue

Legislative Branch

Senate President
Jeffrey Kessler

Speaker of the House
Timothy R. Miley

Chairman
Senate Finance
Roman Prezioso

Chairman
House Finance
Brent Boggs

Judicial Branch

Supreme Court
Chief Justice
Brent D. Benjamin

Supreme Court Justice
Robin Jean Davis

Supreme Court Justice
Menis E. Ketchum, II

Supreme Court Justice
Margaret L. Workman

Supreme Court Justice
Allen H. Loughry, II

As of December 31, 2013

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
JUNE
20
1863
MONTANI SEMPER LIBERI.

Financial Section

Report of Independent Auditors

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Ernst & Young LLP
900 United Center
500 Virginia Street East
Charleston, WV 25301

Tel: +1 304 343 8971
Fax: +1 304 357 5994
ey.com

Building a better working world

Report of Independent Auditors

The Honorable Earl Ray Tomblin, Governor
of the State of West Virginia

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the State of West Virginia (the State), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2013, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the State's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We did not audit the financial statements of certain entities within the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, certain major funds, and the aggregate remaining fund information, which represent 61 percent of total assets, 85 percent of net position, and 14 percent of total revenues for the governmental activities; 82 percent of total assets, 83 percent of net position, and 52 percent of total revenues for the business-type activities; 100 percent of total assets, net position, and revenues for the aggregate discretely presented component units; 86 percent of total assets, 59 percent of fund balance, and 97 percent of revenues of Transportation Special Revenue Fund; 100 percent of total assets, fund balance/net position, and revenues of each of the following major funds—Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority, Water Pollution Control, Workers' Compensation, Unemployment Compensation, and West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council; and 88 percent of total assets, 89 percent of net position/fund balance, and 64 percent of the total revenues/additions for the aggregate remaining fund information, respectively. Those financial statements were audited by other auditors whose reports thereon have been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for certain entities or funds within the governmental activities, business-type activities, aggregate discretely presented component units,

A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited

certain major funds, and certain entities or funds within the aggregate remaining fund information, is based on the reports of the other auditors. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Opinions

In our opinion, based on our audit and the reports of other auditors, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the State of West Virginia as of June 30, 2013, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Required Supplementary Information

U.S. generally accepted accounting principles require that management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison information and pension funding information on pages 178 through 186 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board which considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not

A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited

express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary and Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the State's basic financial statements. The accompanying supplementary information, such as the combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements, and the other information, such as the introductory and statistical section, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

The introductory and statistical section has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements, and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

Ernst & Young LLP

February 13, 2014

A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
JUNE
20
1863
MONTANI SEMPER LIBERI

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This section of the State of West Virginia's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report presents management's discussion and analysis of the State's financial performance during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013. Please read it in conjunction with the transmittal letter in the Introductory Section of this report and the State's financial statements, which follow this section.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Government-wide:

The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the primary government exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the close of the fiscal year by $10.7 billion, reported as net position. Governmental activities reported $9.1 billion in net position, a $101.6 million decrease, down 1.1% from last year, while the business-type activities reported net position of $1.6 billion, a $298 million increase.

Fund Level:

At year-end, the governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of $1.56 billion, a decrease of $264 million, or 14.4% lower than the prior year. The unrestricted fund balance, including the committed, assigned, and unassigned balances, was $428 million. The nonspendable balance was $809 million, and $326 million was restricted to capital projects, debt service, general government operations, development tourism and recreation, education, health and social services, public protection, and transportation. General Revenue cash surpluses allowed $5.7 million to be transferred to the Revenue Shortfall Reserve Fund (Rainy Day Fund); this transfer was down from the previous year by $22.6 million.

Long-Term Obligations:

There was a net decrease in the State's long-term obligations of $130 million. The Governmental Activities decreased by $27 million and the Business-type Activities decreased by $103 million. The net decrease of $27 million is primarily for payments on bonds, capital leases, and notes payable of $121 million and an increase of $99 million in accrued and other liabilities. Accrued and other liabilities increase is related to $46 million in mine reclamation and $53 million for a new Medicaid program related to eligible acute care for hospitals.

The insurance and compensation benefits liability decreased $95 million primarily due to the privatization of the workers' compensation fund and the stabilization of revenue to satisfy the declining liability for claims incurred on or before June 30, 2005. See Note 14 for a more detailed explanation about the privatization and funding plan.

See Notes 10 and 11 for more information about bonds, capital leases, and notes payable.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the State of West Virginia's basic financial statements. The basic financial statements include: the government-wide financial statements, fund financial statements, and notes to the financial statements.

The basic financial statements include two kinds of statements that present different views of the State. The statement of net position and the related statement of activities are *government-wide financial statements* that provide both long-term and short-term information about the State's overall financial status. The remaining statements are *fund financial statements* that focus on individual parts of the State's government, reporting the State's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements. The financial statements also include *notes* that explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide more detailed data. The statements are followed by a section of *required supplementary information* that presents budgetary comparisons and pension plans schedule of funding progress as required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). In addition to these required elements, we have included *combining financial statements and schedules* section that provides details about our nonmajor governmental funds, nonmajor proprietary funds, fiduciary funds, and nonmajor discretely presented component units, each of which are added together and presented in single columns in the basic financial statements.

Government-wide Statements (Reporting the State as a Whole)

The statement of net position and the statement of activities together comprise the government-wide statements, which report information about the State as a whole using the full accrual basis of accounting similar to those used by private-sector companies. This means all revenues and expenses are recognized regardless of whether cash has been received or paid, and all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources, including capital assets and long-term debt, are reported at the entity level.

The government-wide statements report the State's *net position*, the difference between total assets and deferred ouflows of resources and total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, and how they have changed from the prior year. In evaluating the State's overall condition, additional nonfinancial factors should be considered, such as the State's economic outlook, changes in its demographics, and the condition of its capital assets, including infrastructure.

The activities on the government-wide financial statements are divided into three categories:

- *Governmental activities* – Most of the State's basic services are included under these activities, such as education, health and human resources, military affairs and public safety, judicial, and administration. Personal income taxes and consumer sales taxes finance most of these activities.

- *Business-type activities* – The State charges fees to customers to help it cover all or a significant portion of the costs of certain services it provides. The Public Employees' Insurance Agency and the Board of Risk and Insurance Management, among other funds, are examples of these activities.

- *Component units* – The State includes several other entities in its report for which it is financially accountable, such as the West Virginia Housing Development Authority; West Virginia Lottery; Parkways Authority; and Higher Education. Separately issued financial statements are also available for these component units.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the State's *major funds*, not the State as a whole. Funds are accounting devices that the State uses to track specific sources of funding and spending for particular purposes. Certain funds are required by the West Virginia Constitution and others are required by bond covenants. The State Legislature establishes other funds to control and manage money for particular purposes or to show that certain taxes and grants are used properly.

The State has three kinds of funds:

- *Governmental funds* – Most of the State's basic services are included in governmental funds, which focus on (1) *cash and other financial assets* that may readily be converted to cash flow in and out and (2) the balances left at year-end available for spending. Consequently, the governmental funds statements provide a detailed *short-term* view to help determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that may be spent in the near future to finance the

State's programs. Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the government-wide statements, we provide additional information on the pages immediately following each statement, explaining the relationship (or differences) between them and the government-wide statements.

- *Proprietary funds* – Proprietary funds include enterprise funds and internal service funds. They account for state activities that are operated in a manner similar to private-sector businesses. Like the government-wide statements, proprietary fund statements are presented using the accrual basis of accounting and provide both long- and short-term financial information. Services for which the State charges external customers a fee are generally reported in enterprise funds. Activities where customers are mostly other state agencies are accounted for in internal service funds. The internal service funds are consolidated with the governmental activities on the government-wide statements because they predominantly benefit the governmental rather than business-type activities.

- *Fiduciary funds* – Fiduciary funds account for assets held for the benefit of parties outside of state government. The State is the trustee, or *fiduciary*, for its employees' pension plans and other assets that, because of a trust arrangement, can be used only for the trust beneficiaries. The State is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used for their intended purposes. All of the State's fiduciary activities are reported in a separate statement of fiduciary net position and a statement of changes in fiduciary net position, where applicable. These funds are excluded from the State's government-wide financial statements because the State cannot use these assets to finance its operations.

Reconciliation Between Government-wide and Fund Statements

The financial statements contain schedules that reconcile the differences between the government-wide financial statements (long-term focus, accrual accounting) and the fund financial statements (short-term focus, modified accrual accounting). The following summarizes the primary differences between modified accrual to accrual accounting:

- Capital assets and long-term debt are included on the government-wide statements, but are not reported on the governmental fund statements.

- Capital outlay spending results in expenditures on the governmental fund statements; however, on the statement of activities, the cost of capital assets is allocated over their useful lives as depreciation expense. The excess of capital outlay over depreciation expense is included on the government-wide statement of activities.

- Repayment of long-term debt is reported as an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces the long-term liabilities on the government-wide statement of net position.

- Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of certain activities to individual funds. The assets, deferred outflow of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and net revenue of the internal service funds are reported with governmental activities on the government-wide statements.

- Certain tax revenues that are earned, but not available, are reported as revenue on the government-wide statements, but are deferred inflows of resources on the governmental fund statements.

- Some revenues and expenses reported in the statement of activities do not provide or require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as revenues and expenditures in the funds.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes provide additional schedules and information that are essential to a complete understanding of the financial statements. The notes apply to both the government-wide financial statements and the fund financial statements.

Required Supplementary Information

Following the basic financial statements is the required supplementary information related to budgetary comparison schedules for the governmental funds with legally adopted annual budgets and a schedule of funding progress for pension plans along with notes with explanatory information.

Combining Financial Statements and Schedules

The combining financial statements and schedules include combining statements for the State's nonmajor governmental funds, nonmajor proprietary funds, fiduciary funds, and nonmajor discretely presented component units.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

The State's combined net position, governmental and business-type, increased $196 million over the course of this fiscal year's operations. The net position of the governmental activities decreased $102 million and the net position of the business-type activities had an increase of $298 million. The overall decrease in the State's net position is primarily a result of the decrease of $125 million in highway maintenance, offset by the reducation of the Workers' Compensation Fund deficit (see Note 14 for more information) and Public Employees Insurance Agency reduction in claims expenses.

Net Position as of June 30
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Current and Other Assets	$ 5,163,404	$5,475,838	$3,935,102	$3,741,517	$ 9,098,506	$ 9,217,355
Capital Assets	9,318,165	9,171,306	3,392	4,555	9,321,557	9,175,861
Total Assets	14,481,569	14,647,144	3,938,494	3,746,072	18,420,063	18,393,216
Deferred Outflows of Resources	2,807	—	2,498	—	5,305	—
Current and Other Liabilities	2,749,612	2,765,273	457,497	442,721	3,207,109	3,207,994
Long-term Liabilities	2,628,604	2,674,161	1,905,824	2,027,557	4,534,428	4,701,718
Total Liabilities	5,378,216	5,439,434	2,363,321	2,470,278	7,741,537	7,909,712
Deferred Inflows of Resources	—	—	4,162	—	4,162	—
Net Position:						
Net Investment in Capital Assets	8,620,814	8,404,751	3,392	4,555	8,624,206	8,409,306
Restricted	407,011	504,680	1,792,845	1,721,727	2,199,856	2,226,407
Unrestricted (Deficit)	78,335	298,279	(222,728)	(450,488)	(144,393)	(152,209)
Total Net Position, as Restated	$ 9,106,160	$9,207,710	$1,573,509	$1,275,794	$10,679,669	$10,483,504

Net Position

The largest component of the State's net position is the amount invested in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, equipment, infrastructure, and others), less any related debt outstanding needed to acquire or construct the assets. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets or related debt also should be included in this component of net position. Capital assets are used to provide services to citizens; therefore, they are not available for future spending or to pay off their related liabilities. Net investment in capital assets, increased $215 million primarily due to the construction of roads and bridges.

Restricted net position comprise 20.6% of total net position and are subject to constitutional, legal, or external constraints on how they can be used. Net position that are restricted include funds for construction projects, debt service, lending activities, insurance activities, transportation, public protection, and economic development and tourism programs of the State.

Changes in Net Position

The chart below represents financial information derived from the government-wide statement of activities and reflects the State's total revenues, expenses, and changes in net position for the years ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 (expressed in thousands):

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total Primary Government	
Revenues	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Program Revenues:						
Charges for Services	$ 444,636	$ 437,800	$1,098,065	$1,125,640	$ 1,542,701	$ 1,563,440
Operating Grants and Contributions	4,084,995	4,049,305	—	—	4,084,995	4,049,305
Capital Grants and Contributions	543,280	576,948	—	—	543,280	576,948
General Revenues:						
Personal Income Tax	1,771,481	1,790,146	—	—	1,771,481	1,790,146
Consumer Sales Tax	1,198,983	1,216,561	—	—	1,198,983	1,216,561
Business Taxes	923,575	905,515	—	—	923,575	905,515
Transportation Taxes	605,768	594,871	—	—	605,768	594,871
Other Taxes	508,114	509,357	—	—	508,114	509,357
Lottery Revenue	388,888	497,874	57,000	57,000	445,888	554,874
Other Revenues	221,660	235,349	101,085	72,999	322,745	308,348
Total Revenues	10,691,380	10,813,726	1,256,150	1,255,639	11,947,530	12,069,365
Program Expenses:						
Legislative	34,693	36,722	—	—	34,693	36,722
Judicial	129,667	140,515	—	—	129,667	140,515
Executive	117,706	216,356	—	—	117,706	216,356
Administration	309,009	320,377	—	—	309,009	320,377
Commerce	233,474	231,178	—	—	233,474	231,178
Environmental Protection	168,322	204,158	—	—	168,322	204,158
Employment Programs	47,369	51,595	—	—	47,369	51,595
Education	3,059,791	3,757,725	—	—	3,059,791	3,757,725
Health and Human Resources	4,660,450	4,402,259	—	—	4,660,450	4,402,259
Military Affairs and Public Safety	446,954	491,717	—	—	446,954	491,717
Revenue	62,615	91,344	—	—	62,615	91,344
Transportation	1,028,742	1,299,400	—	—	1,028,742	1,299,400
Veterans Assistance	19,212	27,019	—	—	19,212	27,019
Senior Services	47,608	47,561	—	—	47,608	47,561
Regulatory Board and Commissions	62,883	92,662	—	—	62,883	92,662
Interest on Long-term Debt	125,559	125,105	—	—	125,559	125,105
Workers' Compensation Fund	—	—	105,430	147,230	105,430	147,230
Unemployment Compensation	—	—	380,239	365,323	380,239	365,323
West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council	—	—	17,669	18,503	17,669	18,503
Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund	—	—	10,645	5,740	10,645	5,740
Public Employees' Insurance Agency	—	—	490,841	524,789	490,841	524,789
Board of Risk and Insurance Management	—	—	57,293	57,288	57,293	57,288
Other Nonmajor Business-type	—	—	114,918	108,221	114,918	108,221
Total Expenses	10,554,054	11,535,693	1,177,035	1,227,094	11,731,089	12,762,787
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position, Before Transfers	137,326	(721,967)	79,115	28,545	216,441	(693,442)
Transfers	(220,028)	(258,248)	220,028	258,248	—	—
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position	(82,702)	(980,215)	299,143	286,793	216,441	(693,422)
Net Position, Beginning of Year, as Originally Reported	9,207,710	10,187,925	1,275,794	989,001	10,483,504	11,176,926
Correction of Error	(6,293)	—	—	—	(6,293)	—
Change in Accounting Principle for GASB 65 Implementation	(12,555)	—	(1,428)	—	(13,983)	—
Net Position, Beginning of Year, as Restated	9,188,862	10,187,925	1,274,366	989,001	10,463,228	11,176,926
Net Position, End of Year	$ 9,106,160	$ 9,207,710	$1,573,509	$1,275,794	$10,679,669	$10,483,504

Governmental Activities

The State's change in net position before transfers increased by $897 million for governmental activities. Revenues were down $122 million and expenses were down $982 million. Overall tax revenue was down $22 million from the previous year. Personal income taxes were down $19 million primarily due to a decrease in estimated payments from pass-through entities. These decreases in taxes were offset by lower federal revenues and $177 million for operating grants and contributions for Health and Human Resources (DHHR).

Program expenses were down approximately $982 million in total. Education expenses were down $698 million, which considers the State's assumption of the $715 million in OPEB liability from the county boards of education in fiscal 2012. Transportation expenses were down $271 million due to a decrease in road construction.

The charts on the next page depict revenues and expenses, respectively, of the governmental activities for the fiscal year. Approximately 42% of the total revenues came from personal income, consumer sales, business taxes, and transportation taxes, while 43.3% was in the form of grants and contributions (see Chart A). The State's governmental activities expenses include 44.7% for health and human resources and 29.3% for education (see Chart B).

Chart A

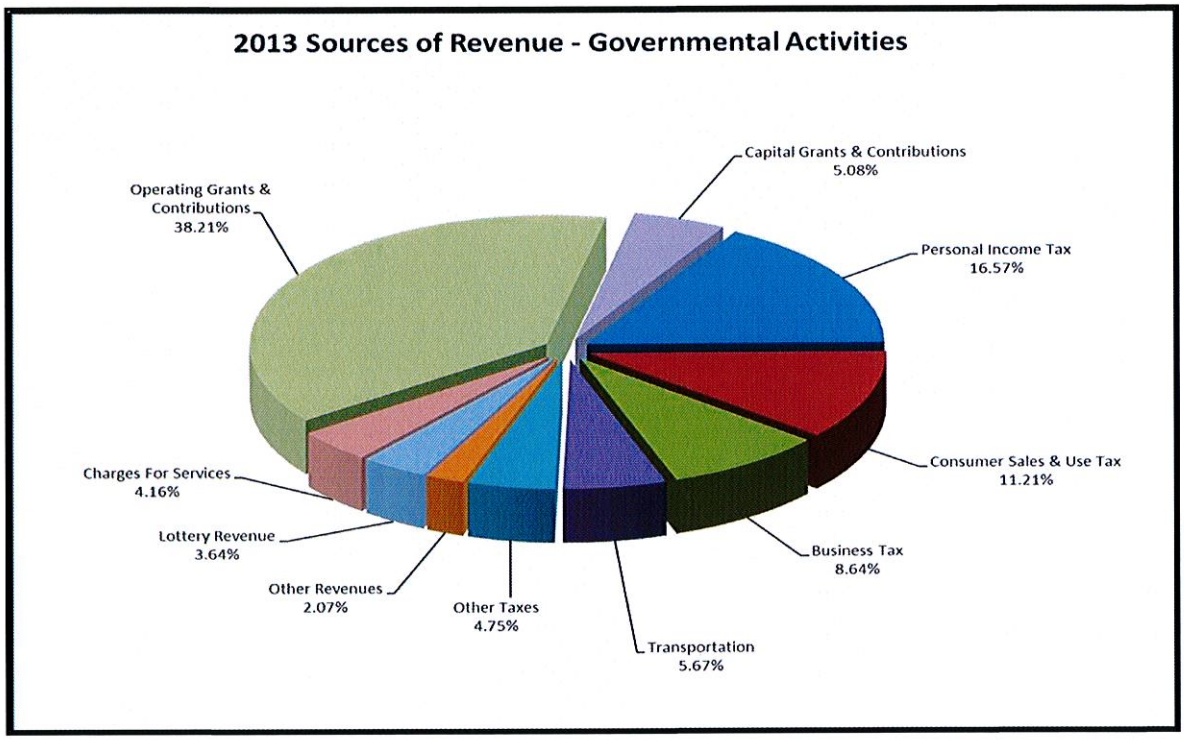
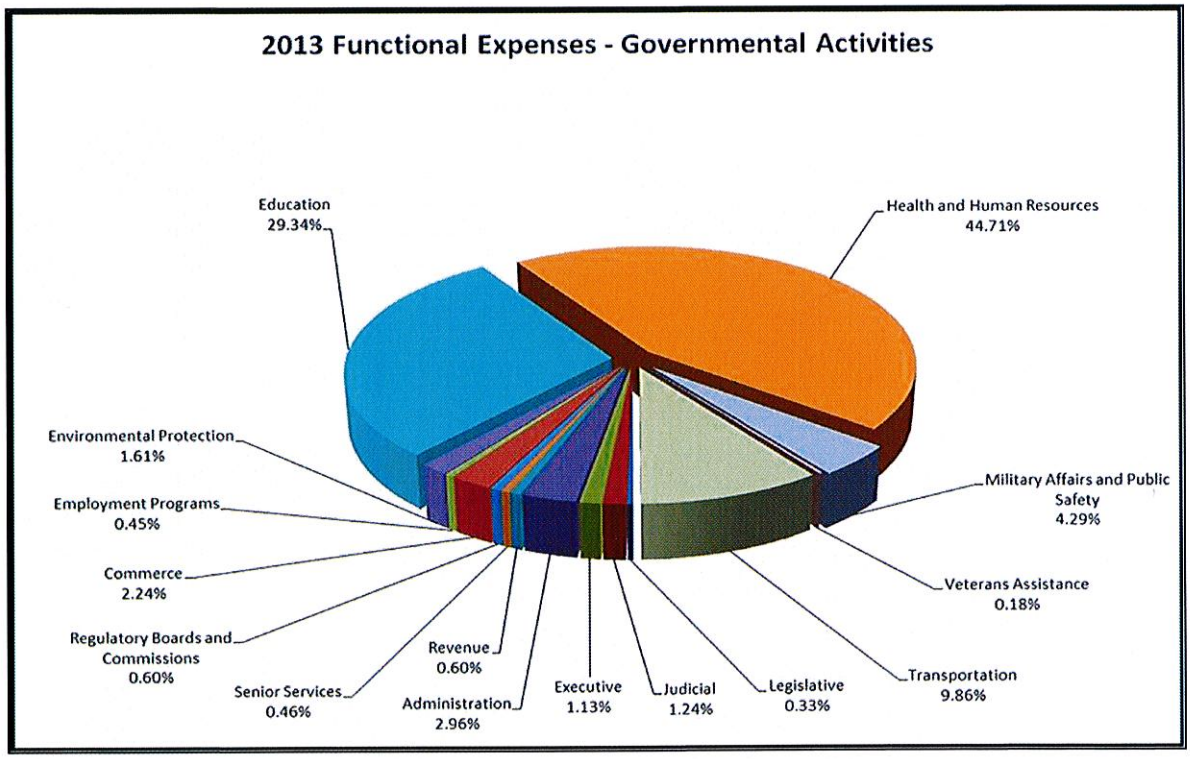

2013 Sources of Revenue - Governmental Activities
Capital Grants & Contributions 5.08%
Personal Income Tax 16.57%
Consumer Sales & Use Tax 11.21%
Business Tax 8.64%
Transportation 5.67%
Other Taxes 4.75%
Other Revenues 2.07%
Lottery Revenue 3.64%
Charges For Services 4.16%
Operating Grants & Contributions 38.21%

Chart B



Business-type Activities

Business-type activities increased the State's net position by $79 million before transfers. Significant contributors to this change were:

- The Workers' Compensation Fund's (WCF) had a $26 million increase in net position before transfers. WCF's revenue stream remained stable while the payment stream declined $42 million as claim obligations, incurred prior to July 1, 2005 were satisfied. An aggressive settlement program as part of the strategy to eliminate the WCF deficit was implemented in FY 2011. This marks the eighth consecutive year of deficit reduction progress for the fund and it is expected to continue in FY 2014. The WCF also recorded a net investment income of $26 million.

- Public Employees' Insurance Agency (PEIA) had a $39 million increase in net position before transfers. Revenues were up $15 million mainly due to increased employer premiums. Expenses were down $34 million, due primarily to decreased claims expense, and interest earnings were up $3 million, due to market conditions.

- Unemployment Compensation (UC) recorded a decrease in net position before transfers of $21 million primarily due to the reduction in employer contributions for unemployment insurance.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE STATE'S FUNDS

Governmental Funds

The focus of the State's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the State's financing requirements.

At the end of the current fiscal year, the State's governmental funds reported an ending fund balance of $1.56 billion, a decrease of $264 million in comparison with the prior year.

There was a net decrease in revenue of $134 million. Total tax revenues decreased by $18.6 million; federal revenues decreased $4.7 million; lottery revenues decreased $107 million. Expenses were down by $1.1 billion primarily due to the Education and Transportation functions.

Governmental Fund Balances at June 30, 2013
(Expressed in Thousands)

	General Fund	Transportation	Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority
Nonspendable	$ 135,403	$44,757	$627,800
Restricted	41,176	11,077	101,436
Unrestricted			
Committed	1,204,580	—	—
Assigned	47,020	29,666	—
Unassigned	(1,102,111)	—	—
Total	$ 326,068	$85,500	$729,236

The nonmajor governmental funds had a fund balance net decrease of approximately $40 million. The capital projects funds decreased approximately $64 million due to construction of ongoing projects for the state parks, capital complex, and higher education institutions. The special revenue fund balance increased by a net of $22 million. This increase was primarily due to the Environmental Protection function decreasing their expenses for Capitalization Grants for Clean Water. Restricted fund balance is $172 million, $51 million was available for debt service, $33 million to fund capital projects, $46 million for development, tourism and recreation, and $42 million for public protection. Committed fund balance is $250 million, $4 million for general government operations and $246 for public protection.

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the State. At the end of the current fiscal year, the unassigned fund balance of the General Fund was $(1.1) billion, the assigned fund balance was $47 million, the committed was $1.2 billion, nonspendable was $135 million, and total fund balance was $326 million. As a measure of the General Fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unassigned fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents (12.2)% of total General Fund expenditures, while total fund balance represents 3.6% of the same amount.

Cash and investments in the General Fund were down $302.6 million primarily due to Health and Human Services' investments being lower because of increased spending in Medicaid programs along with a decrease in tax revenues. Personal income taxes were down $23 million and consumer sales taxes were down $19 million. Revenues were $1.6 million over expenditures. Expenses for the education function were down $737 million in 2013, due to the State's assumption of the OPEB for the county boards of education in 2012.

Transportation had an $11 million restricted fund balance and nonspendable fund balance of $45 million in inventory. Total fund balance was up approximately $21 million from 2012, primarily due to the decrease in expenditures for road maintenance.

The Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority's fund balance decreased by $19 million due to amortization of the deferred inflows of resources. Required bond interest of $59 million was paid. An additional $36.4 million from the Master Settlement Agreement revenue was applied to reduce the principal.

Proprietary Funds

The State's proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail. Proprietary funds are comprised of enterprise and internal service funds. Enterprise funds are used when services the State provides are charged to external customers. Internal service funds are used when services are provided to other state agencies. The six major enterprise funds include the Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund, Workers' Compensation Funds, Unemployment Compensation, West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council, Public Employees' Insurance Agency, and the Board of Risk and Insurance Management.

Other factors concerning the finances of the major enterprise funds have already been addressed in the discussion of business-type activities.

GENERAL REVENUE FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

The revenues of the final amended budget did not change from the original. The general revenue fund budget to actual overall revenue variance was a negative $45.6 million due to decreases in revenue collection in several tax categories. Personal income taxes were higher by $24 million; however, severance tax decreased $51.8 million, corporate income and business franchise decreased $10.6 million, and income tax decreased $8.5 million. Severance tax decreased due to a sharp decline in coal sales, and drops in coal and natural gas prices.

The positive variance of the excess of revenues over expenditures was approximately $138.9 million which resulted primarily from the State's fiscal policies. After expenditures from prior year appropriations, $5.7 million was deposited into the State's Rainy Day Fund.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At the end of 2013, the State had invested $9.3 billion, net of accumulated depreciation, in a broad range of capital assets shown below. Depreciation expense for the year totaled $379.4 million.

Capital Assets at Year-End
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Land and Improvements	$1,171,187	$1,118,159	$ 611	$ 611	$1,171,798	$1,118,770
Building and Improvements	853,626	772,516	1,046	808	854,672	773,324
Equipment	121,910	125,493	1,211	1,193	123,121	126,686
Library Holdings	996	1,020	—	—	996	1,020
Intangibles	8,789	12,402	524	1,943	9,313	14,345
Construction in Progress	885,289	929,326	—	—	885,289	929,326
Infrastructure	6,276,368	6,212,390	—	—	6,276,368	6,212,390
Totals	$9,318,165	$9,171,306	$3,392	$4,555	$9,321,557	$9,175,861

The total increase, net of disposals and accumulated depreciation, in the State's net investment in capital assets for the current fiscal year, approximated $144 million. The most significant changes in capital assets during the year were in the Transportation and Public Safety functions. Transportation continues to expand the state road system, focusing primarily on upgrading existing roadways and completion of Appalachian Highway Corridors. Transportation had significant construction projects, resulting in net increases of $66 million in infrastructure and $51 million in land acquisition. The $44 million decrease in construction in progress was due primarily to the reclassification of completed armory projects in the net amount of $46 million. Additional information concerning the State's capital assets can be found in Note 9 of this report and under the capital assets heading in Note 1.

Long-Term Debt

At year-end the State had $5.8 billion in bonds, capital leases, notes payable, claims and judgments, compensated absences, pension obligations, and other long-term obligations outstanding, as shown in the following table. The State's general obligation bonds are rated AA by Standard and Poor's Corporation, AA+ by Fitch Investors Service, and the Moody's Investors Service rating is Aa3.

The increase in accrued and other liabilities of $99 million is primarily due to an increase in Medicaid liabilities for eligible acute care program of $53 million. The Department of Environmental Protection's mine liability also increased $46 million. More detailed information related to the State's overall debt position is presented in Note 10 to the financial statements.

The State's general obligation debt must be authorized by constitutional amendment. A proposed amendment must be approved by two-thirds of both the Senate and the House of Delegates before it can be ratified or rejected by the voters. Once the amendment has voter approval, the Legislature must pass specific legislation authorizing the issuance of the general obligation debt. Revenue bonds are issued pursuant to specific statutory provisions enacted by the Legislature primarily for the purpose of financing capital construction. Neither the West Virginia Constitution nor its statutes establish a general limit on any type of debt, although certain agencies have debt limits in their specific Code sections.

Outstanding Debt at June 30
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	2013	2012*	2013	2012	2013	2012
General Obligation Bonds	$ 498,776	$ 537,038	$ —	$ —	$ 498,776	$ 537,038
Revenue Bonds	1,266,848	1,330,795	115,497	117,025	1,382,345	1,447,820
Capital Leases	268,819	280,510	—	—	268,819	280,510
Notes Payable	21,440	29,045	—	—	21,440	29,045
Accrued and Other Liabilities	1,221,585	1,122,530	101,580	107,169	1,323,165	1,229,699
Insurance and Compensation Benefits	—	—	2,083,588	2,179,289	2,083,588	2,179,289
Compensated Absences	91,841	104,508	613	610	92,454	105,118
Pension Obligations	123,124	115,265	—	—	123,124	115,265
Totals	$3,492,433	$3,519,691	$2,301,278	$2,404,093	$5,793,711	$5,923,784

*Has been restated for GASB 65

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET

The general revenue estimate for FY 2014 is predicted to be $4.14 billion, or $90 million below the FY 2013 official revenue estimate, and lottery revenues available for appropriation are expected to drop by $1.6 million. FY 2014 general revenue fund collections are expected to be $60.0 million short of estimate by year-end. To help balance the FY 2014 budget and provide for FY 2014 supplemental appropriations, $104.4 million of excess spending authority and cash from various general revenue funds and special revenue funds are proposed to be expired to the FY 2013 general revenue surplus balance.

The budget for FY 2014 includes major increases for the State's share of Medicaid funding and social services. Funding is also included to fully fund Public Education's School Aid Formula (including a proposed change to the calculation of the allowance for alternative fuel buses) and all retirement system obligations. Although there will be challenges in future budgets, upcoming budget gaps must be addressed and balanced. The Governor is also dedicating surpluses toward other necessary onetime improvements.

Most revenue sources are estimated to grow during the six-year forecast; however, lottery revenues are expected to decline during the next three years due to increased competition in neighboring states. Recent tax law changes will also contribute to slower revenue growth. Sales tax on groceries is phasing out and the coal severance tax will be shared with local governments starting in FY 2014.

The FY 2014 budget includes a six-year plan showing the projected revenues and expenditures through FY 2018. The goal of the six-year plan is to provide the West Virginia Legislature and citizens a clear understanding of not only the FY 2014 budget, but also the larger implications of today's decisions on the State's future. Careful budgetary planning, with an eye on the future budget requirements, will continue to be a fundamental part of our approach to maintaining balanced budgets while providing necessary services.

CONTACTING THE STATE'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the State's finances and to demonstrate the State's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the Financial Accounting and Reporting Section, 2101 Washington St. East, Building 17, 3rd Floor, Charleston, WV 25305.

Basic Financial Statements

Government-Wide

Major Funds

Notes 1 - 16

Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2013
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Primary Government			
Assets:	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	Component Units
Current Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$1,878,581	$1,925,642	$3,804,223	$1,181,929
Investments	950,112	105,264	1,055,376	132,228
Receivables, Net	744,747	163,617	908,364	184,033
Capital Leases Receivable from Primary Government	—	—	—	12,410
Due from Other Governments	265,486	2,348	267,834	—
Due from Primary Government	—	—	—	10,943
Due from Fiduciary Funds	123	—	123	—
Due from Component Units	234,655	1,948	236,603	—
Internal Balances	(1,397)	1,397	—	—
Inventories	58,627	2,117	60,744	9,992
Prepaid Insurance	8	15	23	338
Other Assets	2,094	15,823	17,917	8,762
Restricted Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	2,803	7,441	10,244	118,275
Investments	—	—	—	11,157
Receivables, Net	—	692	692	5,100
Other Restricted Assets	—	201,620	201,620	35
Total Current Assets	4,135,839	2,427,924	6,563,763	1,675,202
Noncurrent Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	—	—	—	234,143
Investments	—	367,403	367,403	482,731
Receivables, Net	—	1,074,092	1,074,092	261,781
Capital Leases Receivable from Primary Government	—	—	—	243,745
Prepaid Insurance	102	379	481	—
Other Assets	458	1,000	1,458	64,400
Advance to Component Units	118,202	—	118,202	—
Net Pension Asset	858,280	—	858,280	—
Restricted Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	50,523	20,916	71,439	58,435
Investments	—	43,388	43,388	146,854
Receivables, Net	—	—	—	897,512
Other Restricted Assets	—	—	—	6,918
Land and Other Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	2,043,479	611	2,044,090	492,457
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated (Net of Accumulated Depreciation)	7,274,686	2,781	7,277,467	2,825,426
Total Noncurrent Assets	10,345,730	1,510,570	11,856,300	5,714,402
Total Assets	14,481,569	3,938,494	18,420,063	7,389,604
Deferred Outflows of Resources:				
Accumulated Decrease in Fair Value of Hedging Derivative	—	—	—	6,347
Deferred Loss on Bond Refundings	2,807	2,498	5,305	56,162
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	2,807	2,498	5,305	62,509
Liabilities:				
Current Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable	292,147	5,213	297,360	113,913
Interest Payable	3,444	—	3,444	15,988
Accrued Tuition Contract Benefits	—	15,500	15,500	—
Accrued and Other Liabilities	699,042	9,732	708,774	165,265
Due to Other Governments	138,499	4,522	143,021	—
Due to Primary Government	—	—	—	236,603
Due to Fiduciary Funds	1,431,215	8,795	1,440,010	331,525
Due to Component Units	10,790	153	10,943	—
Unearned Revenue	9,606	27,370	36,976	73,411
Premium Deficiency	—	15,990	15,990	—
Insurance and Compensation Benefits Obligations	—	367,321	367,321	—
General Obligation Debt	42,331	—	42,331	—
Revenue Bonds Payable	37,790	2,762	40,552	226,652
Capital Leases and Other Debt	12,627	—	12,627	12,230
Capital Leases Payable to Component Units	12,410	—	12,410	—
Compensated Absences	59,711	139	59,850	46,305
Total Current Liabilities	2,749,612	457,497	3,207,109	1,221,892

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

	Primary Government			
	Governmental Activities	**Business-type Activities**	**Total**	**Component Units**
Noncurrent Liabilities:				
Accrued Tuition Contract Benefits	—	76,348	76,348	—
Accrued and Other Liabilities	522,543	—	522,543	133,657
Due to Other Governments	82	—	82	—
Unearned Revenue	—	—	—	2,094
Insurance and Compensation Benefits Obligations	—	1,716,267	1,716,267	—
Advances from Primary Government	—	—	—	118,202
Liabilities Payable from Restricted Assets	—	—	—	85,072
General Obligation Debt	456,445	—	456,445	—
Revenue Bonds Payable	1,229,058	112,735	1,341,793	2,595,447
Capital Leases and Other Debt	21,477	—	21,477	77,294
Capital Leases Payable to Component Units	243,745	—	243,745	—
Net Pension Obligation	123,124	—	123,124	—
Compensated Absences	32,130	474	32,604	4,490
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	2,628,604	1,905,824	4,534,428	3,016,256
Total Liabilities	5,378,216	2,363,321	7,741,537	4,238,148
Deferred Inflows of Resources:				
Nonincentive Tax Credits	—	—	—	6,000
Fair Value of Hedging Derivative Instrument	—	—	—	4,489
Service Concession Arrangements	—	—	—	2,730
Grants and Contributions	—	4,162	4,162	420
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	—	4,162	4,162	13,639
Net Position:				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	8,620,814	3,392	8,624,206	2,172,534
Restricted for:				
Capital Projects	82,233	—	82,233	96,667
Debt Service	183,450	—	183,450	443,607
General Government Operations	9,821	575	10,396	—
Permanent Funds:				
Nonexpendable	1,000	—	1,000	195,221
Expendable	327	—	327	—
Lending Activities	—	1,398,260	1,398,260	93,992
Insurance Activities	—	394,010	394,010	—
Development, Tourism, and Recreation	60,588	—	60,588	—
Education	2,625	—	2,625	—
Health and Social Services	7,300	—	7,300	—
Public Protection	48,590	—	48,590	—
Transportation	11,077	—	11,077	—
Specific Component Unit Purposes	—	—	—	231,799
Unrestricted (Deficit)	78,335	(222,728)	(144,393)	(33,494)
Total Net Position	$ 9,106,160	$1,573,509	$10,679,669	$3,200,326

Statement of Activities
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2013
(Expressed in Thousands)

Functions	Expenses	Program Revenues: Charges for Services	Program Revenues: Operating Grants and Contributions	Program Revenues: Capital Grants and Contributions
Primary Government:				
Governmental Activities:				
Legislative	$ 34,693	$ 1,550	$ 984	$ —
Judicial	129,667	969	491	—
Executive	117,706	21,110	62,496	—
Administration	309,009	31,569	48,938	—
Commerce	233,474	43,882	70,260	—
Environmental Protection	168,322	84,358	104,386	—
Employment Programs	47,369	—	50,537	—
Education	3,059,791	3,563	420,116	—
Health and Human Resources	4,660,450	90,383	3,222,601	—
Military Affairs and Public Safety	446,954	10,308	76,807	46,326
Revenue	62,615	30,888	23	—
Transportation	1,028,742	100,966	—	493,949
Veterans Assistance	19,212	—	2,298	3,005
Senior Services	47,608	—	22,025	—
Regulatory Boards and Commissions	62,883	25,090	3,033	—
Interest on Long-Term Debt	125,559	—	—	—
Total Governmental Activities	10,554,054	444,636	4,084,995	543,280
Business-type Activities:				
Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund	10,645	5,011	—	—
Workers' Compensation Fund	105,430	54,817	—	—
Unemployment Compensation	380,239	356,531	—	—
West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council	17,669	2,771	—	—
Public Employees' Insurance Agency	490,841	513,982	—	—
Board of Risk and Insurance Management	57,293	41,243	—	—
Other Activities	114,918	123,710	—	—
Total Business-type Activities	1,177,035	1,098,065	—	—
Total Primary Government	$11,731,089	$1,542,701	$4,084,995	$543,280
Component Units:				
West Virginia Lottery	$1,336,099	$1,328,377	$ —	$ —
Economic Development Authority	5,685	9,215	—	—
Housing Development Authority	102,380	47,450	65,325	—
Parkways Authority	83,994	90,463	—	—
Water Development Authority	14,390	14,538	—	—
Higher Education	1,829,654	840,223	462,389	79,948
Regional Jail Authority	88,547	95,359	3,123	—
School Building Authority	125,549	—	307	—
Other Component Units	59,825	11,204	9,742	559
Total Component Units	$ 3,646,123	$2,436,829	$ 540,886	$ 80,507
General Revenues:				
Taxes:				
Personal Income				
Consumer Sales				
Business				
Medicaid				
Transportation				
Other				
Grants and Contributions not Restricted to Specific Programs				
Entitlements and Grants				
Unrestricted Investment Earnings				
Tobacco Settlement Revenue				
Payments from State of West Virginia				
Lottery Revenues				
Miscellaneous				
Transfers				
Total General Revenues and Transfers				
Change in Net Position				
Net Position, Beginning of Year, as restated				
Net Position, End of Year				

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position			
Primary Government			
Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	Component Units
$ (32,159)		$ (32,159)	
(128,207)		(128,207)	
(34,100)		(34,100)	
(228,502)		(228,502)	
(119,332)		(119,332)	
20,422		20,422	
3,168		3,168	
(2,636,112)		(2,636,112)	
(1,347,466)		(1,347,466)	
(313,513)		(313,513)	
(31,704)		(31,704)	
(433,827)		(433,827)	
(13,909)		(13,909)	
(25,583)		(25,583)	
(34,760)		(34,760)	
(125,559)		(125,559)	
(5,481,143)		(5,481,143)	
—	$ (5,634)	(5,634)	
—	(50,613)	(50,613)	
—	(23,708)	(23,708)	
—	(14,898)	(14,898)	
—	23,141	23,141	
—	(16,050)	(16,050)	
—	8,792	8,792	
—	(78,970)	(78,970)	
$(5,481,143)	$ (78,970)	$(5,560,113)	
—	—	—	$ (7,722)
—	—	—	3,530
—	—	—	10,395
—	—	—	6,469
—	—	—	148
—	—	—	(447,094)
—	—	—	9,935
—	—	—	(125,242)
—	—	—	(38,320)
—	—	—	(587,901)
1,771,481	—	1,771,481	—
1,198,983	—	1,198,983	—
923,575	—	923,575	—
203,421	—	203,421	—
605,768	—	605,768	—
304,693	—	304,693	—
—	—	—	191
15,896	—	15,896	—
23,287	94,612	117,899	43,895
88,327	—	88,327	—
—	—	—	656,475
388,888	57,000	445,888	—
94,150	6,473	100,623	44,727
(220,028)	220,028	—	—
5,398,441	378,113	5,776,554	745,288
(82,702)	299,143	216,441	157,387
9,188,862	1,274,366	10,463,228	3,042,939
$ 9,106,160	$1,573,509	$10,679,669	$3,200,326

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
JUNE
20
1863
MONTANI SEMPER LIBERI.

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Major Funds

General This Fund is used as the State's operating fund. It accounts for the financial resources and transactions that are not accounted for in other funds. The revenues are from taxes and other general revenues.

Transportation The governmental fund types of the Department of Transportation (the Department) are included in this Fund. The Division of Highways has statutory responsibility for the construction, maintenance, and improvement of all state roads. Transportation expenditures funded by registration fees, license fees, and automobile privilege taxes (fees and taxes) are recorded in the State Road Fund within the Division of Highways. These fees and taxes, among other revenue sources, are collected by the Division of Motor Vehicles, which is also in the Department. The Department also includes the Division of Public Transit, which administers all federal and state programs that develop public transportation facilities, services, equipment, and methods; the West Virginia Aeronautics Commission, which has general supervision and controls commercial, state, and municipal airports; and the West Virginia Public Port Authority.

The Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority The Authority was created to issue revenue bonds related to the State's portion of the tobacco receipts from the Master Settlement Agreement between tobacco manufacturers and the covered states. The revenue bonds were sold June 26, 2007. See Note 10 for more information.

Nonmajor governmental funds are presented, by fund type, beginning on page 190.

Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
June 30, 2013
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Major Special Revenue				
	General	Transportation	Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority	Other Governmental Funds	Total
Assets:					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 1,291,395	$ 140,862	$ 30,255	$399,243	$ 1,861,755
Investments	814,103	—	71,181	64,828	950,112
Receivables, Net	534,884	159,047	34,070	7,999	736,000
Due from Other Governments	264,167	—	—	1,319	265,486
Due from Other Funds	817	149	—	472	1,438
Due from Component Units	232,774	527	—	1,008	234,309
Advances to Component Units	118,202	—	—	—	118,202
Inventories	13,268	44,757	—	41	58,066
Other Assets	1,509	352	—	—	1,861
Restricted Assets:					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	—	—	—	1,625	1,625
Total Assets	3,271,119	345,694	135,506	476,535	4,228,854
Deferred Outflow of Resources:					
Deferred Payments to Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority	—	—	627,798	—	627,798
Total Deferred Outflow of Resources	—	—	627,798	—	627,798
Total Assets and Deferred Outflow of Resources	$3,271,119	$345,694	$ 763,304	$476,535	$ 4,856,652
Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable	$ 148,280	$ 108,038	$ —	$ 11,454	$ 267,772
Accrued and Other Liabilities	699,564	12,844	—	5,183	717,591
Unearned Revenue	9,606	—	—	—	9,606
Due to Other Governments	122,041	4,242	—	12,143	138,426
Due to Other Funds	1,273,448	135,070	—	22,188	1,430,706
Due to Component Units	7,738	—	—	3,052	10,790
Total Liabilities	2,260,677	260,194	—	54,020	2,574,891
Deferred Inflows of Resources:					
Tax Revenue	56,576	—	—	—	56,576
Tobacco Settlement Revenue	—	—	34,068	—	34,068
Advances to Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority	627,798	—	—	—	627,798
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	684,374	—	34,068	—	718,442

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

	General	Major Special Revenue: Transportation	Major Special Revenue: Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority	Other Governmental Funds	Total
Fund Balances:					
Nonspendable:					
Inventories	13,268	44,757	—	41	58,066
Permanent Fund	—	—	—	1,000	1,000
Receivables	122,135	—	627,800	—	749,935
Restricted for:					
Capital Projects	—	—	—	32,953	32,953
Debt Service	—	—	101,436	51,388	152,824
General Government Operations	9,821	—	—	—	9,821
Development, Tourism, and Recreation	14,748	—	—	45,840	60,588
Education	2,625	—	—	327	2,952
Health and Social Services	7,300	—	—	—	7,300
Public Protection	6,682	—	—	41,908	48,590
Transportation	—	11,077	—	—	11,077
Committed to:					
General Government Operations	1,044,948	—	—	3,772	1,048,720
Development, Tourism, and Recreation	33,168	—	—	—	33,168
Education	23,804	—	—	—	23,804
Health and Social Services	81,720	—	—	—	81,720
Public Protection	20,940	—	—	245,947	266,887
Assigned to:					
General Government Operations	32,261	—	—	—	32,261
Development, Tourism, and Recreation	1,723	—	—		1,723
Education	3,341	—	—		3,341
Health and Social Services	5,894	—	—	28	5,922
Public Protection	3,801	—	—	5,741	9,542
Transportation	—	29,666	—	—	29,666
Unassigned	(1,102,111)	—	—	(6,430)	(1,108,541)
Total Fund Balances	326,068	85,500	729,236	422,515	1,563,319
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances	$3,271,119	$345,694	$763,304	$476,535	$4,856,652

Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2013
(Expressed in Thousands)

Total Fund Balances - Governmental Funds		$ 1,563,319
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds. These assets (excluding Internal Service Funds) consist of:		
Land	$ 1,144,732	
Construction in Progress	856,934	
Infrastructure Assets	11,622,079	
Buildings, Equipment, and Other Depreciable Assets	1,590,900	
Intangibles	13,559	
Accumulated Depreciation	(6,046,020)	
Total Capital Assets		9,182,184
The Net Pension Asset is not recognized at the fund level.		858,280
Certain tax and other revenues are earned but not available and therefore are Deferred Inflows of Resources in the funds.		90,644
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of certain activities, such as building rental and information services, to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the Internal Service Funds are included in governmental activities in the statement of net position.		159,932
Bonds issued by the State have prepaid insurance costs that are paid from current available financial resources in the funds. However, these costs are amortized over the life of the bond on the statement of net position.		568
Deferred Outflows of Resources -- Loss on bond refundings		2,807
Some liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. These liabilities (excluding Internal Service Funds) consist of:		
General Obligation Bonds	(498,776)	
Revenue Bonds	(1,266,848)	
Capital Leases	(265,633)	
Compensated Absences	(90,212)	
Net Pension Obligations	(123,124)	
Accrued Interest Payable and Other Liabilities	(506,981)	
Total Long-Term Liabilities		(2,751,574)
Net Position of Governmental Activities		$ 9,106,160

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2013

(Expressed in Thousands)

		Major Special Revenue			
Revenues:	**General**	**Transportation**	**Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority**	**Other Governmental Funds**	**Total**
Taxes:					
Personal Income	$1,767,626	$ —	$ —	$ —	$1,767,626
Consumer Sales and Use	1,197,317	—	—	—	1,197,317
Severance	547,453	—	—	—	547,453
Corporate Net Income	230,131	—	—	—	230,131
Business and Occupation	125,692	—	—	—	125,692
Medicaid	219,568	—	—	—	219,568
Gasoline and Motor Carrier	—	417,571	—	—	417,571
Automobile Privilege	—	188,197	—	—	188,197
Other	300,607	4,080	—	—	304,687
Intergovernmental	3,426,074	493,949	—	153,234	4,073,257
Licenses, Permits, and Fees	92,622	7,676	—	145,333	245,631
Motor Vehicle Registration	—	93,363	—	—	93,363
Charges for Services	128,253	—	—	4	128,257
Lottery Revenues	370,044	—	—	10,008	380,052
Food Stamp Revenue	513,960	—	—	—	513,960
Investment Earnings	18,697	94	3,927	5,978	28,696
Other	65,248	38,077	89,962	5,800	199,087
Total Revenues	9,003,292	1,243,007	93,889	320,357	10,660,545
Expenditures:					
Current:					
Legislative	30,467	—	—	4,275	34,742
Judicial	127,804	—	—	—	127,804
Executive	149,602	—	—	—	149,602
Administration	155,136	—	24	3	155,163
Commerce	214,172	—	—	—	214,172
Environmental Protection	6,952	—	—	126,589	133,541
Employment Programs	—	—	—	50,210	50,210
Education	2,992,901	—	—	31,579	3,024,480
Health and Human Resources	4,684,841	—	—	—	4,684,841
Military Affairs and Public Safety	490,709	—	—	2	490,711
Revenue	40,072	—	—	27,688	67,760
Transportation	66	743,547	—	—	743,613
Veterans Assistance	19,113	—	—	1	19,114
Senior Services	47,669	—	—	—	47,669
Regulatory Boards and Commissions	42,174	—	—	21,956	64,130
Capital Outlay	—	433,287	—	32,112	465,399
Debt Service:					
Principal	—	48,600	36,360	37,895	122,855
Interest	—	17,349	58,790	36,997	113,136
Total Expenditures	9,001,678	1,242,783	95,174	369,307	10,708,942
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	1,614	224	(1,285)	(48,950)	(48,397)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Capital Lease Acquisition	495	—	—	—	495
Transfers In	63,479	21,049	—	70,417	154,945
Transfers Out	(291,848)	—	(17,501)	(61,421)	(370,770)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(227,874)	21,049	(17,501)	8,996	(215,330)
Net Change in Fund Balance	(226,260)	21,273	(18,786)	(39,954)	(263,727)
Fund Balances, Beginning of Year	552,328	64,227	748,022	462,469	1,827,046
Fund Balances, End of Year	$ 326,068	$ 85,500	$729,236	$422,515	$1,563,319

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2013
(Expressed in Thousands)

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds		$(263,727)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Capital outlays are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of capital assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. In the current period, these amounts are:		
Capital Outlay	$ 480,832	
Depreciation Expense	(335,484)	
Excess of Capital Outlay Over Depreciation Expense		145,348
Some capital additions were financed through capital leases. In governmental funds, a capital lease arrangement is considered a source of financing, but in the statement of net position, the lease obligation is reported as a liability.		(495)
Accretion of interest related to capital appreciation bonds is an expense of the governmental activities		(12,849)
Repayment of long-term debt is reported as an expenditure in governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. For the current year these amounts consist of:		
Bond Principal Retirement	111,750	
Capital Lease Payments	12,085	
Total Long-Term Debt Repayment		123,835
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of certain activities, such as building and vehicle maintenance and leasing, data processing, and investment and management of State moneys, to individual funds. The net decrease in net position of the internal service funds is reported with governmental activities.		(18,390)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		8,044
Amortization of the deferred loss on bond refundings is reported under the economic resource measurement focus, but not under the current financial :		2,807
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. These activities consist of:		
Increase of Accrued Interest	(10,305)	
Decrease of Compensated Absences	12,603	
Increase of Accrued and Other Liabilities	(31,730)	
Increase of Net Pension Obligation (Asset)	(49,974)	
Amortization of Bond Premiums/Discounts	12,131	
Total Change in Expenditures		(67,275)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities		$ (82,702)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
JUNE
20
1863
MONTANI SEMPER LIBERI.

PROPRIETARY FUNDS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Major Funds

Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund (Water Pollution) Low-interest loans are made to communities that need to upgrade an existing waste water system, establishing a new utility or cleaning up the State's water supply. The Fund is to remain in perpetuity by recirculating the principal and interest earned from the loans.

Workers' Compensation Fund On December 31, 2005, the Workers' Compensation Commission (WCC) ceased to exist as a separate state entity. The WCC's regulatory powers transferred to the Offices of the Insurance Commissioner along with the residual assets and liabilities of the former WCC. Disbursements from the State's Workers' Compensation Fund are related to the liabilities and appropriate administrative expenses necessary for the administration of all claims, actual and incurred but not reported, for any claim with a date of injury on or before June 30, 2005.

Unemployment Compensation The Fund is administered by the Bureau of Employment Programs doing business as WORKFORCE West Virginia. The Fund receives contributions from employers and provides for the payment of benefits to eligible unemployed workers under provisions of the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.

West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council The Council coordinates the review and funding of water, wastewater, and economic development projects in the State. The proceeds from the Council's bond programs provide financial assistance to infrastructure and economic development projects throughout the State. The primary source of repayment for the revenue and refunding bonds is the receipt of payments of principal and interest on a set of loans, known as defined loans, previously made to projects from general obligation and revenue bond proceeds.

Public Employees' Insurance Agency The Agency, a public entity risk pool, is responsible for providing health and life insurance to current and retired state and county employees. The Agency, empowered to set the premium rates charged to its participants, utilizes a third-party administrator to process claims and make payments to doctors and hospitals on a cost reimbursement basis.

Board of Risk and Insurance Management The Board, a public entity risk pool, is responsible for the self-insurance of all state buildings, automobiles, and legal and civil actions, as well as insuring various county and local governments and charitable organizations. The Board is funded from the premiums assessed to the organizations it insures.

Nonmajor proprietary funds are presented beginning on page 210.

Statement of Net Position
Proprietary Funds
June 30, 2013
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds			
	Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund	Workers' Compensation Fund	Unemployment Compensation	West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council
Assets:				
Current Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$98,962	$1,333,471	$119,515	$201,973
Investments	—	—	—	105,264
Receivables, Net	29,422	20,994	59,780	19,653
Due from Other Governments	—	—	2,348	—
Due from Other Funds	3	1	430	—
Due from Component Units	—	—	269	—
Inventories	—	—	—	—
Prepaid Insurance	—	—	—	15
Other Assets	—	—	—	—
Restricted Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	—	—	—	—
Receivables, Net	—	—	—	—
Other Restricted Assets	—	—	—	—
Total Current Assets	128,387	1,354,466	182,342	326,905
Noncurrent Assets:				
Investments	—	—	—	—
Receivables, Net	510,945	—	—	457,998
Prepaid Insurance	—	—	—	379
Other Assets	—	—	—	1,000
Restricted Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	—	—	—	—
Investments	—	—	—	—
Capital Assets, Net	—	—	—	—
Total Noncurrent Assets	510,945	—	—	459,377
Total Assets	639,332	1,354,466	182,342	786,282
Deferred Outflows of Resources:				
Deferred Loss on Bond Refundings	—	—	—	2,498
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	—	—	—	2,498
Liabilities:				
Current Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable	29	—	—	25
Accrued Tuition Contract Benefits	—	—	—	—
Accrued and Other Liabilities	—	1,670	1,937	1,223
Premium Deficiency	—	—	—	—
Unearned Revenue	—	—	—	—
Due to Other Governments	—	—	4,522	—
Due to Other Funds	592	425	—	—
Due to Component Units	28	—	—	114
Insurance and Compensation Benefits Obligations	—	214,700	30,879	—
Revenue Bonds Payable	—	—	—	2,762
Capital Leases and Other Debt	—	—	—	—
Compensated Absences	76	—	—	—
Total Current Liabilities	725	216,795	37,338	4,124
Noncurrent Liabilities:				
Accrued Tuition Contract Benefits	—	—	—	—
Insurance and Compensation Benefits Obligations	—	1,598,400	—	—
Revenue Bonds Payable	—	—	—	112,735
Capital Leases and Other Debt	—	—	—	—
Compensated Absences	49	—	—	—
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	49	1,598,400	—	112,735
Total Liabilities	774	1,815,195	37,338	116,859
Deferred Inflows of Resources:				
Grants and Contributions	4,162	—	—	—
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources:	4,162	—	—	—
Net Position:				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	—	—	—	—
Restricted for:				
Capital Projects	—	—	—	—
General Government Operations	—	—	—	—
Lending Activities	634,396	—	—	628,787
Insurance Activities	—	167,869	145,004	—
Unrestricted (Deficit)	—	(628,598)	—	43,134
Total Net Position (Deficit)	$634,396	$ (460,729)	$145,004	$671,921

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Public Employees' Insurance Agency	Board of Risk and Insurance Management	Other Enterprise Funds	Total	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
$ 89,358	$ 12,282	$ 70,081	$1,925,642	$ 16,826
—	—	—	105,264	—
22,557	3,309	7,902	163,617	8,747
—	—	—	2,348	—
543	—	1,365	2,342	6,764
1,637	—	42	1,948	346
—	—	2,117	2,117	561
—	—	—	15	—
—	—	15,823	15,823	233
—	7,441	—	7,441	2,420
—	692	—	692	—
—	201,620	—	201,620	—
114,095	225,344	97,330	2,428,869	35,897
194,215	96,487	76,701	367,403	—
—	—	105,149	1,074,092	—
—	—	—	379	—
—	—	—	1,000	—
20,916	—	—	20,916	49,281
—	43,388	—	43,388	—
530	—	2,862	3,392	135,981
215,661	139,875	184,712	1,510,570	185,262
329,756	365,219	282,042	3,939,439	221,159
—	—	—	2,498	—
—	—	—	2,498	—
572	849	3,738	5,213	24,375
—	—	15,500	15,500	—
4,584	231	87	9,732	457
15,990	—	—	15,990	—
20,613	6,757	—	27,370	—
—	—	—	4,522	155
6,107	384	2,232	9,740	9,985
11	—	—	153	—
62,615	49,793	9,334	367,321	—
—	—	—	2,762	—
—	—	—	—	11,357
—	—	63	139	—
110,492	58,014	30,954	458,442	46,329
—	—	76,348	76,348	—
20,916	93,775	3,176	1,716,267	—
—	—	—	112,735	—
—	—	—	—	13,269
—	64	361	474	1,629
20,916	93,839	79,885	1,905,824	14,898
131,408	151,853	110,839	2,364,266	61,227
—	—	—	4,162	—
—	—	—	4,162	—
530	—	2,862	3,392	111,819
—	—	—	—	49,280
—	—	575	575	—
—	—	135,077	1,398,260	—
—	49,372	31,765	394,010	—
197,818	163,994	924	(222,728)	(1,167)
$198,348	$213,366	$171,203	$1,573,509	$159,932

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position
Proprietary Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2013
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds			
	Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund	Workers' Compensation Fund	Unemployment Compensation	West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council
Operating Revenues:				
Charges for Services and Sales	$ —	$ —	$356,531	$ 2,771
Insurance Premiums	—	54,818	—	—
Tuition Contracts	—	—	—	—
Investment Earnings	2,568	—	—	—
Licenses, Permits, and Fees	2,443	—	—	—
Other	—	99	—	—
Total Operating Revenues	5,011	54,917	356,531	2,771
Operating Expenses:				
Cost of Sales and Services	—	—	—	—
Insurance Claims and Claims Adjustment Provisions	—	90,217	—	—
Tuition Contract Benefits and Expenses	—	—	—	—
Infrastructure and Economic Development	—	—	—	10,640
General and Administration	10,645	15,327	—	1,013
Depreciation and Amortization	—	—	—	—
Provisions for Uncollectible Loans	—	—	—	1,115
Other	—	—	380,240	—
Total Operating Expenses	10,645	105,544	380,240	12,768
Operating Income (Loss)	(5,634)	(50,627)	(23,709)	(9,997)
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses):				
Entitlements and Grants	—	—	—	—
Gain (Loss) on Sale of Equipment	—	—	—	—
Interest and Other Investment Income	145	65,433	3,025	434
Interest Expense	—	—	—	(4,901)
Lottery Revenues	—	11,000	—	46,000
Other Nonoperating Revenues	—	—	—	6
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses), Net	145	76,433	3,025	41,539
Income (Loss) Before Transfers	(5,489)	25,806	(20,684)	31,542
Transfers:				
Transfers In	35,012	192,649	—	1,244
Transfers Out	—	—	(959)	(5,993)
Total Transfers	35,012	192,649	(959)	(4,749)
Change in Net Position	29,523	218,455	(21,643)	26,793
Net Position (Deficit), Beginning of Year, as restated	604,873	(679,184)	166,647	645,128
Net Position (Deficit), End of Year	$634,396	$(460,729)	$145,004	$671,921

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Public Employees' Insurance Agency	Board of Risk and Insurance Management	Other Enterprise Funds	Total	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
$ —	$ —	$105,517	$ 464,819	$111,263
514,140	41,309	14,200	624,467	—
—	—	42	42	—
—	—	—	2,568	—
—	—	3,955	6,398	—
4,889	—	1,316	6,304	—
519,029	41,309	125,030	1,104,598	111,263
—	—	74,677	74,677	122,585
468,373	54,018	21,271	633,879	—
—	—	3,834	3,834	—
—	—	—	10,640	—
13,264	3,275	11,698	55,222	10,938
1,532	—	251	1,783	15,990
—	—	—	1,115	—
7,688	—	3,285	391,213	—
490,857	57,293	115,016	1,172,363	149,513
28,172	(15,984)	10,014	(67,765)	(38,250)
—	—	—	—	15,896
—	—	—	—	(578)
10,933	7,835	6,807	94,612	10
—	—	—	(4,901)	(217)
—	—	—	57,000	8,836
—	—	163	169	116
10,933	7,835	6,970	146,880	24,063
39,105	(8,149)	16,984	79,115	(14,187)
—	—	15,350	244,255	1,357
—	—	(17,275)	(24,227)	(5,560)
—	—	(1,925)	220,028	(4,203)
39,105	(8,149)	15,059	299,143	(18,390)
159,243	221,515	156,144	1,274,366	178,322
$198,348	$213,366	$171,203	$1,573,509	$159,932

Statement of Cash Flows
Proprietary Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2013
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds			
	Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund	Workers' Compensation Fund	Unemployment Compensation	West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:				
Receipts from Customers	$ 32,309	$ 57,095	$ 135,273	$ 40,948
Payments to Suppliers	—	(13,751)	—	—
Payments to Employees	(1,286)	(77)	—	(1,083)
Payments to Beneficiaries	—	—	—	—
Payments for Loans Originated	(76,292)	—	—	(51,070)
Payments for Premiums	—	—	—	—
Payments to Claimants	—	(205,817)	(378,015)	—
Other Operating Cash Receipts	—	99	219,515	—
Other Operating Cash Payments	(9,054)	—	—	—
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	(54,323)	(162,451)	(23,227)	(11,205)
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities:				
Proceeds from Sale of Operating Bonds and Other Debts	—	—	—	25,828
Repayment of Operating Debt	—	—	—	(29,230)
Interest Paid on Operating Debt	—	—	—	(4,410)
Transfers In	4,406	189,963	—	1,244
Transfers Out	—	—	(959)	—
Entitlements and Grants	—	—	—	—
Distributions or Subsidies from Other Organizations	—	11,000	—	46,000
Provided from Issuing Liquor Licenses	—	—	—	—
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Noncapital Financing Activities	4,406	200,963	(959)	39,432
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:				
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Bonds and Other Debts	—	—	—	—
Repayment of Capital Debt	—	—	—	—
Interest Paid on Capital Debt	—	—	—	—
Acquisition and Construction of Capital Assets	—	—	—	—
Capital Grants and Contributions	30,606	—	—	—
Unearned Revenue	(244)	—	—	—
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Capital and Related Financing Activities	30,362	—	—	—
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:				
Purchase of Investments	—	—	—	—
Proceeds from Sale of Investments	—	—	—	554
Investment Earnings	145	65,433	3,025	379
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities	145	65,433	3,025	933
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(19,410)	103,945	(21,161)	29,160
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year	118,372	1,229,526	140,676	172,813
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	$98,962	$1,333,471	$ 119,515	$201,973

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Public Employees' Insurance Agency	Board of Risk and Insurance Management	Other Enterprise Funds	Total	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
$ 514,856	$ 39,623	$132,449	$ 952,553	$109,531
(8,210)	(2,183)	(76,278)	(100,422)	(97,332)
(1,485)	(1,308)	(7,030)	(12,269)	(25,800)
(490,367)	(47,435)	(9,252)	(547,054)	—
—	—	(19,312)	(146,674)	—
—	—	(5,831)	(5,831)	—
—	—	(8,107)	(591,939)	—
6,586	—	1,145	227,345	—
—	(666)	(15,012)	(24,732)	—
21,380	(11,969)	(7,228)	(249,023)	(13,601)
—	—	—	25,828	—
—	—	—	(29,230)	—
—	—	—	(4,410)	—
—	—	15,364	210,977	10,193
—	—	(17,275)	(18,234)	(5,560)
—	—	164	164	15,896
9,727	—	—	66,727	—
—	—	451	451	—
9,727	—	(1,296)	252,273	20,529
—	—	—	—	4,857
—	—	—	—	(13,357)
—	—	—	—	(217)
(6)	—	(612)	(618)	(17,579)
—	—	—	30,606	—
—	—	—	(244)	—
(6)	—	(612)	29,744	(26,296)
(50,732)	(25,357)	(1,340)	(77,429)	(2,125)
47,855	30,460	7,900	86,769	2,125
2,904	1,021	1,367	74,274	10
27	6,124	7,927	83,614	10
31,128	(5,845)	(1,209)	116,608	(19,358)
79,146	25,568	71,290	1,837,391	87,885
$ 110,274	$ 19,723	$ 70,081	$1,953,999	$68,527

(Continued)

Statement of Cash Flows
Proprietary Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2013
(Expressed in Thousands)
(Continued)

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds			
	Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund	**Workers' Compensation Fund**	**Unemployment Compensation**	**West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council**
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities:				
Operating Income (Loss)	$ (5,634)	$ (50,627)	$(23,709)	$ (9,997)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities:				
Depreciation and Amortization	—	—	—	—
Provisions for Uncollectible Loans	—	—	—	1,115
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:				
Receivables	(48,975)	2,277	(722)	3,740
Inventories	—	—	—	—
Other Assets	—	—	—	—
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	12	(115,600)	1,360	(5,987)
Tuition Contracts Benefits and Expenses	—	—	—	—
Unearned Revenue	—	—	—	—
Escrow Deposits	—	—	—	—
Due to/from Other Funds	256	—	(156)	(76)
Unpaid Claims Liabilities	—	—	—	—
Other Liabilities	—	1,499	—	—
Compensated Absences	18	—	—	—
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	$(54,323)	$(162,451)	$(23,227)	$(11,205)
Schedule of Noncash Capital and Financing Activities:				
Unrealized Gain on Investments	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Public Employees' Insurance Agency	Board of Risk and Insurance Management	Other Enterprise Funds	Total	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
$28,172	$(15,984)	$10,014	$ (67,765)	$(38,250)
1,532	—	251	1,783	15,990
—	—	—	1,115	—
(5,226)	(2,964)	(17,605)	(69,475)	(1,733)
—	—	42	42	205
—	—	—	—	(12)
377	—	4,961	(114,877)	10,158
—	—	(5,417)	(5,417)	—
4,662	(216)	—	4,446	—
—	(649)	—	(649)	—
694	—	120	838	—
—	6,582	—	6,582	—
(8,831)	1,262	419	(5,651)	41
—	—	(13)	5	—
$21,380	$(11,969)	$ (7,228)	$(249,023)	$(13,601)
$ 8,029	$ 6,814	$ 5,439	$ 20,282	$ —

FIDUCIARY FUNDS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Private Purpose Trust Fund This fund type is used to report a trust arrangement under which principal and income benefit individuals.

SMART 529 The West Virginia College Savings Program (the Program) operates under the West Virginia State Code Chapter 18, Article 30, and is administered by the Office of the State Treasurer under the direction of the Program's Board. All funds paid into or invested through the Program will be available for use at any two-year or four-year college or university in the country, with refund and transfer options available. Since the Program is an Internal Revenue Service Section 529 Qualified State Tuition Program, earnings on the funds are federally tax deferred until used for college.

The individual Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds, Investment Trust Funds, and Agency Funds descriptions and financial statements begin on page 220.

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
Fiduciary Funds
June 30, 2013
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds	Investment Trust Funds	SMART 529	Agency Funds
Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 107,404	$320,114	$ —	$ 74,047
Investments:				
Equity Pooled Investments	11,997,294	—	—	7,584
Mutual Funds	346,816	—	1,882,401	—
Receivables, Net:				
Contributions	39,440	—	2,030	—
Participant Loans	6,022	—	—	—
Accounts	3,444	—	—	—
Due from Other Funds	151,536	—	—	—
Due from Component Units	508	—	—	—
Total Assets	12,652,464	320,114	1,884,431	$81,631
Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable	—	—	1,688	$ —
Accrued and Other Liabilities	14,016	—	89	—
Due to Other Governments	—	—	—	2,412
Due to Other Funds	413	—	—	—
Insurance Claims Payable	9,400	—	—	—
Agency Liabilities	—	—	—	79,219
Total Liabilities	23,829	—	1,777	$ 81,631
Net Position:				
Held in trust for:				
Pension Benefits	12,038,405	—	—	
Other Postemployment Benefits	590,230	—	—	
External Investment Pool Participants	—	320,114	—	
Individuals and Organizations	—	—	1,882,654	
Total Net Position	$12,628,635	$320,114	$ 1,882,654	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Fiduciary Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2013
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds	Investment Trust Funds	SMART 529
Additions:			
Contributions:			
Members	$ 250,536	$ —	$ —
Employer	834,445	—	—
Account Holder Contributions	—	—	215,988
Deposits, Pool Participants	—	711,636	—
Total Contributions	1,084,981	711,636	215,988
Investment Income (Loss):			
Net Appreciation in Fair Value of Investments	1,369,420	343	174,377
Interest	84,793	—	51,505
Investment Expense	(35,912)	—	(5,311)
Net Investment Income	1,418,301	343	220,571
Transfers to Plan	112	—	—
Other	55,177	—	—
Total Additions	2,558,571	711,979	436,559
Deductions:			
Benefits Expense	1,187,146	—	—
Forfeitures	4,641	—	—
Payments in Accordance with Trust Agreements	—	—	173,865
Refunds of Contributions	28,468	—	—
Withdrawals	—	705,785	—
Administrative Expenses	14,637	—	4,968
Transfers from Plan	112	—	—
Total Deductions	1,235,004	705,785	178,833
Change in Net Position Held in Trust For:			
Pension Benefits	1,226,116	—	—
Other Postemployment Benefits	97,451	—	—
External Investment Pool Participants	—	6,194	—
Individuals and Organizations	—	—	257,726
Net Position, Beginning of Year, as restated	11,305,068	313,920	1,624,928
Net Position, End of Year	$12,628,635	$320,114	$1,882,654

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
JUNE
20
1863
MONTANI SEMPER LIBERI.

DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Major Component Units

West Virginia Lottery The West Virginia Lottery's responsibilities include the distribution and sale of lottery tickets and the awarding of prizes. The West Virginia Lottery has a duty to establish rules for conducting games, to select the type and number of gaming systems or games, and to enter into contracts and agreements to operate in a highly efficient manner. The Lottery derives its revenues from instant, online, video-type games, and table games. To the extent available, remaining net profits are to be distributed to the State and local governments as required by law.

Economic Development Authority The Authority, responsible for developing and advancing the business prosperity and economic welfare of the State, is authorized to make loans and enter into direct financing and operating leases with industrial development agencies for the promotion and retention of new and existing commercial and industrial development. The Authority is empowered to borrow money and issue bonds, notes, commercial paper, and other debt instruments to furnish money for the enhancement of business development projects, and additionally maintains the discretionary ability to set loan terms and interest rates.

Housing Development Fund The Fund is responsible for providing residential housing programs for low and moderate income families, elderly persons, and other eligible persons and families, as well as financing certain nonresidential projects. The Fund is empowered to issue bonds payable from mortgage payments and to issue general obligation bonds payable from other assets. The bonds of the Housing Development Fund do not constitute debt of the State.

Parkways Authority The Authority is responsible for operation and maintenance of the State's turnpike and economic development and tourism projects approved by the Department of Transportation. The Authority is empowered to issue Parkway revenue refunding bonds and set rates for crossing the turnpike. The State has discretionary authority to reappropriate any surplus from the Authority.

Water Development Authority The Authority is responsible for assisting in the preservation, protection, improvement, and management of the State's water resources. The Authority oversees a loan pool program which provides low-interest financing to local governments for water and wastewater projects. The Authority issues bonds to fund the loan pool and uses the proceeds to purchase local government revenue bonds. The revenue bonds are payable solely from the revenues of the projects.

West Virginia Higher Education Fund The Fund is responsible for providing the delivery of postsecondary education, which is competitive, affordable, and has the capacity to deliver the programs and services necessary to meet the regional and statewide needs of young people and working-age adults. The focus and collaboration of the institutions within the Fund are to create a system of higher education that is equipped to increase the competitiveness and to diversify and to expand the State's workforce by increasing the number of college degrees produced. The Fund obtains revenues from state and federal student aid programs; tuition and fees; state and federal appropriations; sales and services of educational activities and auxiliary enterprises; federal, state, local, and nongovernmental grants and contracts; and gifts and contributions.

Regional Jail and Correctional Facility Authority The Authority is responsible for replacing individual county jails with regional jails. Along with the state correctional institutions, the Regional Jail Authority is part of the consolidated penal system of this State. Although the construction of additional jails is ongoing, the operating focus has become the confinement of prisoners and existing jail operations. A majority of the operations, as well as a majority of the debt service, are financed by per diem fees for prisoners and court fees rather than appropriations from the State. No bonds or other obligations may be issued until the Legislature has approved the purpose and amount of each project.

School Building Authority The Authority's responsibilities include providing state funds for the acquisition and construction of elementary and secondary public school facilities in order to satisfy the educational needs of the State's citizens in an efficient and economical manner. The Authority's programs are designed to provide modern, efficient public school facilities throughout the State by promoting the consolidation of elementary and secondary public schools, enabling the State to more efficiently utilize its educational resources.

Nonmajor component units are presented beginning on page 232.

Combining Statement of Net Position
Discretely Presented Component Units
June 30, 2013
(Expressed in Thousands)

Assets:	West Virginia Lottery	Economic Development Authority	Housing Development Fund	Parkways Authority
Current Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$273,418	$ 51,462	$ 27,166	$ 14,648
Investments	—	—	—	—
Receivables, Net	35,997	13,418	1,491	2,623
Capital Leases Receivable from Primary Government	—	12,410	—	—
Due from Primary Government	2	—	—	—
Due from Component Units	—	—	—	—
Inventories	492	—	—	2,885
Prepaid Insurance	—	—	—	—
Other Assets	2,123	—	—	151
Restricted Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	—	289	47,325	13,306
Investments	—	—	—	9,625
Receivables, Net	—	—	3,960	—
Other Restricted Assets	—	—	—	—
Total Current Assets	312,032	77,579	79,942	43,238
Noncurrent Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	—	—	—	—
Investments	—	5,626	3,605	—
Receivables, Net	—	155,742	41,649	—
Capital Leases Receivable from Primary Government	—	243,745	—	—
Other Assets	—	—	—	—
Restricted Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,640	9,270	31,123	—
Investments	—	—	120,178	26,676
Receivables, Net	—	—	685,121	—
Other Restricted Assets	—	—	5,880	—
Capital Assets, Net	40,220	34,500	10,684	470,889
Total Noncurrent Assets	41,860	448,883	898,240	497,565
Total Assets	353,892	526,462	978,182	540,803
Deferred Outflows of Resources:				
Accumulated Decrease in Fair Value of Hedging Derivatives	—	—	—	4,489
Deferred Loss on Bond Refundings	—	—	—	5,228
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	—	—	—	9,717

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Water Development Authority	Higher Education	Regional Jail Authority	School Building Authority	Other Component Units	Total
$ 9,825	$ 504,052	$ 44,932	$197,176	$59,250	$1,181,929
—	24,395	—	107,379	454	132,228
10,304	104,544	14,781	135	740	184,033
—	—	—	—	—	12,410
148	9,481	—	—	1,312	10,943
—	2,000	—	—	—	2,000
—	4,510	2,059	—	46	9,992
—	—	—	338	—	338
—	6,174	21	—	293	8,762
—	—	20,683	—	36,672	118,275
1,532	—	—	—	—	11,157
—	—	—	—	1,140	5,100
35	—	—	—	—	35
21,844	655,156	82,476	305,028	99,907	1,677,202
—	234,143	—	—	—	234,143
1,200	465,103	—	—	7,197	482,731
13,119	46,043	—	—	5,228	261,781
—	—	—	—	—	243,745
1,000	62,674	—	—	726	64,400
16,402	—	—	—	—	58,435
—	—	—	—	—	146,854
210,944	—	—	—	1,447	897,512
746	—	—	—	292	6,918
7,527	2,586,019	122,226	801	45,017	3,317,883
250,938	3,393,982	122,226	801	59,907	5,714,402
272,782	4,049,138	204,702	305,829	159,814	7,391,604
—	1,858	—	—	—	6,347
12,513	34,487	—	3,934	—	56,162
12,513	36,345	—	3,934	—	62,509

Combining Statement of Net Position
Discretely Presented Component Units
June 30, 2013
(Expressed in Thousands)
(Continued)

	West Virginia Lottery	Economic Development Authority	Housing Development Fund	Parkways Authority
Liabilities:				
Current Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable	19,856	14	—	9,358
Interest Payable	—	—	2,717	262
Accrued and Other Liabilities	39,276	3,044	17,782	4,707
Unearned Revenue	—	—	—	—
Due to Primary Government	237,339	52	—	10,027
Due to Component Units	2,000	—	—	—
Revenue Bonds Payable	—	12,410	40,425	7,910
Capital Leases and Other Debt	—	761	—	—
Compensated Absences	555	29	437	—
Total Current Liabilities	299,026	16,310	61,361	32,264
Noncurrent Liabilities:				
Unearned Revenue	—	2,028	—	—
Advances from Primary Government	—	118,202	—	—
Liabilities Payable from Restricted Assets	—	—	51,243	—
Accrued and Other Liabilities	—	—	—	—
Revenue Bonds Payable	—	243,745	414,482	47,775
Capital Leases and Other Debt	—	7,334	791	—
Compensated Absences	—	30	—	—
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	—	371,339	466,516	47,775
Total Liabilities	299,026	387,649	527,877	80,039
Deferred Inflows of Resources:				
Accumulated Increase in Fair Value of Hedging Derivative	—	—	—	4,489
Service Concession Arrangements	—	—	—	—
Nonincentive Tax Credits	—	—	—	—
Grants and Contributions	—	—	—	—
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	—	—	—	4,489
Net Position (Deficit):				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	40,220	23,932	10,684	420,432
Restricted for:				
Capital Projects	1,640	—	—	—
Debt Service	—	—	297,455	43,824
Nonexpendable	—	—	—	—
Lending Activities	—	—	69,540	—
Loans Receivable	—	8,970	—	—
Specific Component Unit Purposes	—	—	—	—
Unrestricted (Deficit)	13,006	105,911	72,626	1,736
Total Net Position (Deficit)	$54,866	$138,813	$450,305	$465,992

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Water Development Authority	Higher Education	Regional Jail Authority	School Building Authority	Other Component Units	Total
65	78,610	3,636	33	2,341	113,913
1,916	11,093	—	—	—	15,988
—	79,544	1,460	18,973	479	165,265
—	73,348	—	—	63	73,411
82	289,308	22,921	232	8,167	568,128
—	—	—	—	—	2,000
7,939	115,198	5,840	36,930	—	226,652
—	5,502	—	—	5,967	12,230
—	42,103	1,916	70	1,195	46,305
10,002	694,706	35,773	56,238	18,212	1,223,892
—	—	—	—	66	2,094
—	—	—	—	—	118,202
—	—	—	—	33,829	85,072
1,000	132,457	—	—	200	133,657
216,500	1,160,106	50,650	462,189	—	2,595,447
—	63,568	—	—	5,601	77,294
221	4,011	—	—	228	4,490
217,721	1,360,142	50,650	462,189	39,924	3,016,256
227,723	2,054,848	86,423	518,427	58,136	4,240,148
—	—	—	—	—	4,489
—	2,730	—	—	—	2,730
—	—	—	—	6,000	6,000
—	420	—	—	—	420
—	3,150	—	—	6,000	13,639
7,527	1,558,185	65,736	801	45,017	2,172,534
—	95,027	—	—	—	96,667
—	4,512	8,324	89,492	—	443,607
—	194,929	—	—	292	195,221
24,452	—	—	—	—	93,992
—	—	—	—	—	8,970
—	145,540	44,219	—	33,070	222,829
25,593	29,292	—	(298,957)	17,299	(33,494)
$57,572	$2,027,485	$118,279	$(208,664)	$95,678	$3,200,326

Combining Statement of Activities
Discretely Presented Component Units
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2013
(Expressed in Thousands)

		Program Revenues			
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Net (Expense) Revenue
Component Units:					
West Virginia Lottery	$1,337,599	$1,328,377	$ —	$ —	$ (9,222)
Economic Development Authority	5,685	9,215	—	—	3,530
Housing Development Fund	102,380	47,450	65,325	—	10,395
Parkways Authority	83,994	90,463	—	—	6,469
Water Development Authority	14,390	14,538	—	—	148
Higher Education	1,829,654	841,723	462,389	79,948	(445,594)
Regional Jail Authority	88,547	95,359	3,123	—	9,935
School Building Authority	125,549	—	307	—	(125,242)
Other Component Units	59,825	11,204	9,742	559	(38,320)
Total Component Units	$3,647,623	$2,438,329	$540,886	$ 80,507	$(587,901)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

General Revenue							
Unrestricted Investment Earnings	Grants and Contributions Not Restricted for Specific Programs	Miscellaneous	Payments from the State of West Virginia	Total General Revenues & Special Item	Change in Net Position	Net Position, (Deficit) Beginning of Year, as Restated	Net Position, (Deficit) End of Year
$ 253	$ —	$ 11,860	$ —	$ 12,113	$ 2,891	$ 51,975	$ 54,866
91	—	2,014	—	2,105	5,635	133,178	138,813
(937)	—	—	—	(937)	9,458	440,847	450,305
122	—	—	—	122	6,591	459,401	465,992
257	—	629	—	886	1,034	56,538	57,572
42,614	—	29,618	523,316	595,548	149,954	1,877,531	2,027,485
65	—	—	—	65	10,000	108,279	118,279
1,123	—	—	92,530	93,653	(31,589)	(177,075)	(208,664)
307	191	606	40,629	41,733	3,413	92,265	95,678
$ 43,895	$191	$ 44,727	$656,475	$745,288	$157,387	$3,042,939	$3,200,326

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

NOTE 1

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Reporting Entity

The State of West Virginia (the State) is governed by elected officials. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 14, "The Financial Reporting Entity," amended by GASB Statement No. 61, "The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus," these financial statements present the State (the primary government) and its component units. The component units discussed below are included in the State's reporting entity because of the significance of their operational or financial relationships with the State.

Individual Component Unit Disclosures

United States generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) define component units as those entities which are legally separate organizations for which the State's elected officials are financially accountable, or other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the State are such that exclusion would cause the State's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. GAAP specifies two methods of presentation: blending the financial data of the component units' balances and transactions in a manner similar to the presentation of the State's balances and transactions or discrete presentation of the component units' financial data in columns separate from the State's financial data.

Blended Component Units

The entities below are legally separate from the State and meet the GAAP criteria for component units. These entities are blended with the primary government because they provide services entirely or almost entirely to the State or there is a financial benefit or burden relationship with the primary government.

Transportation

The Division of Highways, within the Department of Transportation, is governed by a commissioner appointed by the Governor; it does not have a governing board separate from the State Legislature. It is a legally separate entity defined by the State Constitution. Since its operations are to improve the State's roads, Transportation is blended in the major special revenue and capital projects funds of the State.

West Virginia Investment Management Board

The West Virginia Investment Management Board (IMB) is governed by a thirteen-member Board of Trustees. The IMB was created as a public corporation by West Virginia Code §12-6-1 to serve as the administrator, investor, and manager of the State's pension, Workers' Compensation, Pneumoconiosis, and other state funds. The Governor, the State Auditor, and the State Treasurer are members of the Board and the other members are appointed by the Governor. Because there is a financial benefit-burden relationship between the State and the IMB, and assets of the State and its component units comprise over 90% of the assets managed by the IMB, it is blended in the internal service funds of the State.

West Virginia Board of Treasury Investments

The West Virginia Board of Treasury Investments (BTI) is governed by a five-member board. The Governor, the State Auditor, and the State Treasurer are members of the Board and the other two members are appointed by the Governor. The BTI was created as a public corporation by West Virginia Code §12-6C-4 to provide prudent fiscal administration, investment and management for the Consolidated Fund and is blended in the internal service funds of the State.

Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority

The Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority (TSFA) is governed by a five-member board, including the Secretary of Administration, the State Treasurer, and three persons appointed by the Governor. The TSFA was created to issue bonds related to the State's portion of the tobacco receipts from the Master Settlement Agreement between tobacco manufacturers and the covered states. The revenue bonds, secured by the tobacco revenues, are not a general obligation of the State. The TSFA is blended in the special revenue funds of the State, since its activities only benefit the State.

Blended Component Unit Financial Statements

Audited financial statements for these blended component units can be obtained directly from their respective administrative offices.

Administrative Offices:

Transportation
1900 Kanawha Blvd., East
Building 5, Room A-137
Charleston, WV 25305

West Virginia Investment
Management Board
500 Virginia St. East, Suite 200
Charleston, WV 25301

Board of Treasury Investments
1900 Kanawha Blvd., East
Building 1, Room E-122
Charleston, WV 25305

Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority
1900 Kanawha Blvd., East
Building 1, Room E-119
Charleston, WV 25305

Discretely Presented Component Units

Discretely presented component units are entities which are legally separate from the State, but are financially accountable to the State, or whose relationship with the State is such that exclusion would cause the State's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. Because of the nature of the services they provide and the State's ability to impose its will on them, the following component units are discretely presented in accordance with GASB Statement No. 14, as amended. The State has both governmental (providing services to the government) and proprietary (providing services to external parties) component units. The component units are presented in a single column on the government-wide statements.

The major discretely presented component units are comprised of the following entities:

West Virginia Lottery

The West Virginia Lottery is governed by a seven-member board appointed by the Governor. It was formed to assist the State in funding education, debt service, the promotion of tourism, and other basic governmental activities. Even though the Lottery was created primarily to generate revenue for the State, the service provided by the Lottery - the opportunity for financial gain - is provided to anyone who chooses to participate. When prizes are awarded to winners and financial gain is achieved, the lottery operation does not exclusively, or almost exclusively, benefit the primary government as an institution, not meeting the criteria for blending and thus requiring discrete component unit presentation.

Economic Development Authority

The Economic Development Authority (EDA) is administered by a nine-member board composed of the Governor, Secretary of Revenue, and seven other members appointed by the Governor. EDA is responsible for developing and advancing the business prosperity and economic welfare of the State. EDA is authorized to make loans, including direct financing and operating leases to industrial development agencies for the promotion and retention of new and existing commercial and industrial development. EDA is empowered to borrow money and issue bonds (with approval of the State), notes, commercial paper and other debt instruments to furnish money for the enhancement of business development projects, and has the ability to establish loan terms, including interest rates, at its discretion. EDA promotes economic development among private industries, and though its services benefit the State by increasing the tax base, its primary function is to provide jobs.

Housing Development Fund

The Housing Development Fund (HDF) is governed by an eleven-member board consisting of the Governor, the Attorney General, the Commissioner of Agriculture, the State Treasurer, and seven other members appointed by the Governor. The Governor or his designee is the chair of the board of directors. HDF is responsible for providing residential housing programs for low-income and moderate-income families, elderly persons, and other eligible persons and families, as well as financing certain nonresidential projects. It is empowered to issue bonds which are payable from the mortgage payments. The assets and revenues of the bond programs of the HDF are restricted by resolution to repay the outstanding debt. As the State is able to impose its will over the HDF, it is included as a discretely presented component unit.

Parkways Authority

The Parkways Authority (the Authority) is composed of seven members. The Governor or his designee serves as its chairperson, the Secretary of the Department of Transportation (DOT) is on the board, and five members are appointed by the Governor. Its responsibilities include the operation and maintenance of the West Virginia Turnpike (the Turnpike) as well as economic development and tourism projects approved by the DOT. The Authority sets the rates for using the Turnpike and may issue Parkways' revenue refunding bonds payable solely from revenues of the Turnpike. The DOT, as well as the State, is able to impose its will on the Authority.

Water Development Authority

The Water Development Authority (the Authority) is governed by a seven-member board. The Governor, the Secretary of the Department of Environmental Protection, and the Commissioner of the Bureau for Public Health are members ex-officio of the board. Four members are appointed by the Governor. The Governor serves as the chair. The Authority is responsible for assisting in the preservation, protection, improvement, and management of the State's water resources. The Authority oversees a loan pool program which provides low-interest financing to local governments for water and wastewater projects. The Authority issues bonds to fund the loan pool and uses the proceeds to purchase local government revenue bonds. The revenue bonds are payable solely from the revenues of the projects. The Authority also serves as the financial administrator of the West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council and the Drinking Water Treatment Revolving Fund, which are enterprise funds.

Higher Education Fund

Each college and university in the Higher Education Fund (the Fund) is governed by a Governing Board, which is responsible for the general determination, control, supervision

and management of the financial business and educational policies and affairs of the institution(s). The West Virginia Higher Education Policy Commission (the Policy Commission), in accordance with Senate Bill No. 653, is the single accountability point responsible for developing, gaining consensus around and overseeing the implementation and development of a higher education public policy agenda. It is comprised of ten persons appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Policy Commission is responsible for preparing and submitting a consolidated budget and allocating state appropriations to supplement institutional operating revenues.

Senate Bill 448 created the West Virginia Council for Community and Technical College Education (the Council), which has responsibility for developing, overseeing, and advancing the State's public policy agenda as it relates to community and technical college education. The Council is comprised of twelve persons appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The Fund is comprised of the following: Bluefield State College, Bridgemont Community and Technical College, New River Community and Technical College, Concord University, Eastern West Virginia Community and Technical College, Fairmont State University, Glenville State College, Marshall University (including Marshall University Graduate College), Mountwest Community and Technical College, Pierpont Community and Technical College, Shepherd University, Blue Ridge Community and Technical College, Southern West Virginia Community and Technical College, West Liberty University, West Virginia Higher Education Policy Commission (including West Virginia Network for Educational Telecomputing), West Virginia Council for Community and Technical College Education, West Virginia Northern Community College, West Virginia State University, Kanawha Valley Community and Technical College, West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine, West Virginia University (including Potomac State College and West Virginia University Institute of Technology), and West Virginia University at Parkersburg Community and Technical College. These entities are included in the Higher Education Fund financial statements as blended component units: Concord University Research and Development Corporation, Glenville State College Research Corporation, Glenville State College Housing Corporation, Marshall University Research Corporation, Shepherd University Research and Development Corporation, West Liberty University Research Corporation, West Virginia State University Research and Development Corporation, West Virginia University Research and Development Corporation, and West Virginia Regional Technology Park.

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 39, "Determining Whether Certain Organizations Are Component Units," the Fund's component units' financial statements are included in the Fund's component unit column in the Discretely Presented Major Component Units Financial Statements of the CAFR. The component units are the separate private nonprofit organizations of each applicable institution that are required to be reported under GASB Statement No. 39. Those organizations report under FASB standards. As such, certain revenue recognition criteria and presentation features are different from GASB revenue recognition criteria and presentation features.

Various foundations have been established as separate nonprofit organizations incorporated in the State of West Virginia having as their purpose ". . . to aid, strengthen and further in every proper and useful way, the work and services of the (individual institutions within the Fund), and their affiliated nonprofit organizations." Oversight of the foundations is the responsibility of separate and independently elected Boards of Directors, not otherwise affiliated with the Fund. In carrying out its responsibilities, the Boards of Directors of the foundations employ management, form policy, and maintain fiscal accountability over funds administered by the foundations. Although the individual institutions within the Fund do not control the timing or amount of receipts from the foundations, the majority of resources, or income thereon, that the foundations hold and invest are restricted to the activities of the individual institutions within the Fund by donors. Because these restricted resources held by the foundations as detailed in the basic financial statements can only be used by, or for the benefit of, the individual institutions within the Fund, the foundations are considered component units of the Fund and are therefore included with the Fund's financial statements in accordance with GASB Statement No. 39.

The West Virginia University Foundation Inc. is appropriately not reported because the economic resources held do not entirely or almost entirely benefit West Virginia University. The Bridgemont Community and Technical College Foundation, Inc., the Blue Ridge Community and Technical College Foundation, Inc., the Eastern West Virginia Community and Technical College Foundation Inc., the Kanawha Valley Community and Technical College Foundation, Inc., the Mountwest Foundation, Inc., and Tech Foundation, Inc. are not included because they were not significant to their institutions. The Higher Education Foundation is not included because it was not significant to the Fund.

Complete financial statements for any college, university or foundation can be obtained by contacting the Business Office of the West Virginia Higher Education Policy Commission, 1018 Kanawha Boulevard, E., Suite 700, Charleston, WV 25301.

Regional Jail and Correctional Facility Authority

The Regional Jail and Correctional Facility Authority (hereafter referred to as the Regional Jail Authority) is governed by a seven-member board of which five members are appointed by the Governor. It was formed to replace individual county jails with regional jails. Along with the State correctional institutions, the Regional Jail Authority is part of the consolidated penal system of this State. Although the construction of additional jails is ongoing, the operating focus has become the confinement of prisoners and existing jail operations. A majority of the operations, as well as a majority of the debt service, are financed by per diem fees for prisoners and court fees rather than appropriations from the State. No bonds or other obligations may be issued until the Legislature has approved the purpose and amount of each project.

School Building Authority

The School Building Authority is governed by a ten-member board appointed by the Governor. The State Superintendent of Schools serves as president of the Authority. The remaining nine members consist of three members of the State Board of Education and six citizens, one of whom must be a representative of the construction trades. The Authority is to "facilitate and provide State funds for the acquisition, construction, and maintenance of elementary and secondary public school facilities so as to meet the educational needs of the people of the State in an efficient and economical manner." The Authority's program is designed to provide modern, efficient public school facilities throughout the State by promoting the consolidation of elementary and secondary public schools, enabling the State to more efficiently utilize its educational resources.

The nonmajor discretely presented component units are comprised of the following entities:

Educational Broadcasting Authority

The Educational Broadcasting Authority (EBA) consists of eleven members. Seven members are appointed by the Governor. The other four members include the State Superintendent of Schools, one member from the West Virginia Board of Education, and two members from the West Virginia Higher Education Policy Commission. EBA is responsible for extending educational, cultural, and informational experiences to all state citizens. This is accomplished through the construction and operation of noncommercial educational television and radio stations and related facilities statewide. EBA provides statewide telecommunication services for other state and public service agencies for nonbroadcasted activities such as teleconferencing, in-service training, and data delivery. EBA's revenues are derived primarily through donations, with a portion of operational costs supplemented by state and federal grants.

Jobs Investment Trust

The Jobs Investment Trust (the Trust) consists of thirteen members. The Governor, the President of West Virginia University, the President of Marshall University, the Chancellor of the West Virginia Higher Education Policy Commission, and the Executive Director of the West Virginia Housing Development Fund serve on the board by virtue of their respective positions. One member is appointed by the Governor from a list of two names submitted by the board of directors of the Housing Development Fund. One member is appointed by the Governor from a list of two names submitted by the Commissioner of the Division of Tourism. The other six members are appointed from the general public by the Governor. The Trust is responsible for the development, promotion, and expansion of West Virginia's economy and to provide opportunities to businesses and college and university students to develop and implement plans for innovative projects and investment opportunity.

West Virginia State Rail Authority

The West Virginia State Rail Authority (Rail Authority) consists of seven members. Six members are appointed by the Governor and the seventh member is the Secretary of the Department of Transportation. The Rail Authority is responsible for the rehabilitation, improvement, and restoration of the financial stability of the railway system in the State. It can issue bonds and set rates for the rail system. The Rail Authority receives federal and state grants to supplement its cost of operations.

Solid Waste Management Board

The Solid Waste Management Board (the Board) is composed of seven members. Five members are appointed by the Governor and the remaining members are the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Resources and the Director of the Division of Environmental Protection. The Board is responsible for improving collection and disposal of solid wastes and encouraging recycling, reuse, and recovery of resources from wastes. The Board is the financing mechanism for solid waste projects and is empowered to issue bonds (with approval of the Water Development Authority) and set a rate structure.

Racing Commission

The Racing Commission consists of three members appointed by the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate. The Racing Commission has full jurisdiction over and shall supervise all horse race meetings, all dog race meetings, and all persons involved in the holding and conducting of horse and dog race meetings. It has the power to set fees and grant licenses and permits pertaining to horse and dog race meetings, as well as regulate the horse and dog race wagering.

Public Defender Corporation

The Public Defender Corporation represents the combined nonprofit corporations, created under authority of West Virginia Code §29-21, for the purpose of fulfilling the State's obligation to provide legal representation to eligible clients. Funding of the individual public defender corporations is by appropriation disbursed in periodic allotments determined by the Executive Director of the Public Defender Services, who is appointed by the Governor. The governing body of each public defender corporation is a Board of Directors appointed by the county commissions and the Governor.

Muncipal Pension Oversight Board

The Municipal Pension Oversight Board is responsible for monitoring and improving the performance of the municipal policeman's and fireman's pension and relief funds. The board ensures legal compliance of the funds and distribution of tax revenues to the relief

funds as well as any reasonable actions necessary to provide for the security and fiscal integrity of pension funds. The board consists of nine members including the executive directors of the State's IMB and CPRB, an active or retired member from both the Municipal Policeman's Pension and Relief Fund, and the Municipal Fireman's Pension and Retirement Fund, an attorney experienced in finance and investment matters related to pensions management, two persons experienced in pension management, a Certified Public Accountant experienced in auditing, and one person chosen from a list of three persons submitted to the Governor.

Discretely Presented Component Unit Financial Statements

Complete audited financial statements of the individual discretely presented component units can be obtained directly from their respective administrative offices.

Administrative Offices:

West Virginia Lottery
900 Pennsylvania Avenue
Charleston, WV 25302

Economic Development Authority
Northgate Business Park
180 Association Drive
Charleston, WV 25311-1217

Housing Development Fund
5710 MacCorkle Avenue, S.E.
Charleston, WV 25304

Parkways Authority
P.O. Box 1469
Charleston, WV 25325-1469

Water Development Authority
1009 Bullitt Street
Charleston, WV 25301

Higher Education Policy Commission
Administrative Services
1018 Kanawha Blvd., East
Suite 700
Charleston, WV 25301

Regional Jail Authority
1325 Virginia Street, East
Charleston, WV 25301

School Building Authority
Finance Division
2300 Kanawha Blvd., East
Charleston, WV 25311

Educational Broadcasting Authority
600 Capitol Street
Charleston, WV 25301

Jobs Investment Trust
1012 Kanawha Boulevard, E.
5th Floor
Charleston, WV 25301-2877

West Virginia State Rail Authority
120 Water Plant Drive
Moorefield, WV 26836-0470

Solid Waste Management Board
601 57th Street, SE
Charleston, WV 25304

Racing Commission
900 Pennsylvania Avenue
Charleston, WV 25302

Municipal Pensions Oversight Board
1700 MacCorkle Ave. SE
Charleston, WV 25314

Public Defender Corporation
One Players Club Drive
Suite 301
Charleston, WV 25311

Joint Venture

The Stonewall Jackson Lake State Park Project (the Project) is a joint development of certain facilities at Stonewall Jackson Lake involving the Division of Natural Resources (DNR), the United States Corps of Engineers, and McCabe-Henley Properties LP (MHP), a West Virginia limited partnership. MHP was engaged by the DNR as the sole developer and operator of the Project. Revenue bonds for the Project were issued as conduit debt by the West Virginia Economic Development Authority in 2000. The bonds are payable solely from the revenues of the Project. The DNR has neither the power to pledge the credit of the State, nor to levy taxes or assessments, nor to issue debt on behalf of the Project.

Based upon the latest information available, the Project incurred net losses of $5,768,391 for the year ended December 31, 2012. At December 31, 2012, the Project's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by $80,178,345, and its total liabilities exceeded its total assets by $43,706,665. Additionally, the Project was in default under its Series A and Series B Revenue Bonds after having been unable to make required debt service payments in association with the Series A and Series B bonds in 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012, although one partial payment of approximately $725,000 to the Series A bondholders was made in 2007.

Presently, the Project has no additional sources of funding available which can be accessed to satisfy existing or future financial obligations imposed by its revenue bonds or notes payable. Cash flows generated from the Project's operations have not historically been sufficient to enable the Project to fund its operations and satisfy its debt obligations.

The Master Trust Indenture states that given the event of default, the outstanding balance on the revenue bonds may be declared due and payable in the manner and with the effect provided in the Indenture. Certain remedies available upon the occurrence of an event of default are set forth in the Indenture. The only collateral pledged under the Indenture is Project revenues. The bondholders may not, therefore, foreclose upon or liquidate park facilities or other nonfinancial Project assets. At this time, the bondholders have formed a committee to explore their options but as yet have generally not exercised their rights nor enforced the remedies with regard to the default.

The losses, negative cash flows from operations, bond covenant violations, and the Project's inability to meet its debt service requirements raise substantial doubt about the Project's ability to continue as a going concern. Furthermore, the independent auditor's report on the Project's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2012, included a going-concern opinion modification emphasizing that these conditions raised substantial doubt about the Project's ability to continue as a going concern.

The developer is continuing in its efforts to market the Stonewall Resort for conferences and as a vacation destination to increase revenues, and to monitor its cost of operations. A park foundation has been established to facilitate improving the park programs, amenities and facilities. The bondholders have approved a 2009 Supplemental Indenture that was designed to facilitate expansion planning for the park. The West Virginia Legislature passed legislation which will allow the addition of privately financed lodging to the park, although the actual additions will require approval of the DNR, the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACOE), and the bondholders. Third-party professionals were consulted to suggest changes that would increase revenues. Project management is engaged with DNR, USACOE, and other stakeholders in addressing the legal and financial issues associated with the changes that were suggested.

The State does not include the financial activities of the Project in its financial statements, because the State does not have an equity interest in the venture. Financial statements of the Project are available from the Stonewall Resort, 940 Resort Drive, Roanoke, WV 26447.

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying basic financial statements of the State of West Virginia conform to United States GAAP for governments. The GASB is the accepted standard-setting body for governmental accounting and financial reporting. In addition, GAAP requires that the State's proprietary activities apply GAAP in a similar manner as applied for business activities in the private sector. As a result, the financial statements of certain component units follow the specialized reporting practices of the insurance, housing finance agency, and other not-for-profit industries, as prescribed by the GASB. Certain net position amounts presented for the preceding year have been restated. See Note 2 for further explanation.

The basic financial statements have been prepared primarily by the Financial Accounting and Reporting Section (FARS) of the Department of Administration from accounts maintained by the State Auditor's Office, the State Treasurer's Office, the Board of Treasury Investments, and the Investment Management Board. Additional data has been derived from the audited financial statements of certain entities and from reports and data prepared by various state agencies and departments, based on independent or subsidiary accounting records maintained by them.

Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements, which are the statement of net position and the statement of activities, report information on all the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. These activities are reported as governmental activities, business-type activities or component units. The governmental activities are normally supported by taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other nonexchange revenues, and are reported separately from the business-type activities. The business-type activities rely significantly on fees and charges to external parties for their support. The primary government is reported separately from certain legally separate component units for which the primary government is financially accountable.

The statement of net position presents the State's nonfiduciary assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources, with the difference reported as net position. Net position is reported in three categories:

- Net investment in capital assets, consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, notes, and other debt that are attributed to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.

- Restricted net position results from constraints placed on net position use by external creditors, grantors, contributors, etc. or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

- Unrestricted net position consists of net position which do not meet the definition of the two preceding categories. Unrestricted net position is often designated, to indicate that management does not consider it available for general operations. They also often have constraints on resources imposed by management, but can be removed or modified.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or program are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or program. Program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or program and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or program. Taxes and other items not properly included in program revenues are reported as general revenue.

Fund Financial Statements

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide statements. Major individual governmental funds and major individual proprietary funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements, with nonmajor funds being combined into a single column.

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met. Agency funds have no measurement focus. These funds report only assets and liabilities, recognizing receivables and payables using the accrual basis of accounting.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when they become both measurable and available. "Available" means expected to be collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, revenues are primarily considered available if received in the first 60 days of the new fiscal year. Significant revenues susceptible to accrual include income, sales and use, corporation and other taxes, federal awards, federal reimbursements, and other reimbursements for use of materials and services. Revenues from federal awards are considered available when the related expenditures have been incurred and if received in twelve months. Receipts and disbursements of U.S. Government food stamps are accounted for in the General Fund. The electronic benefits transfer (EBT) process for food stamp revenue equal to expenditures is recognized when the underlying transaction (food purchase) occurs. Revenues from other sources are recognized when received.

Expenditures generally are recorded when the related liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to retirement costs, compensated absences, environmental obligations, and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payments are due.

Governmental Fund Types

Special Revenue Funds are used to account for and report the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditures for specified purposes (other than debt service and capital projects).

Debt Service Funds are used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for principal and interest.

Capital Projects Funds are used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for capital outlays, including the acquisition or construction of capital facilities and other capital assets (other than those financed by proprietary funds).

Permanent Funds are used to account for and report resources that are restricted to the extent that only earnings, and not principal, may be used for purposes that benefit the State or its citizenry. The Irreducible School Fund was constitutionally established for educational purposes.

The State reports the following major governmental funds:

The General Fund is the primary operating fund of the State. It is used to account for all financial resources obtained and spent for those services normally provided by the State (e.g., health, social assistance, public safety, primary and secondary education), which are not required to be accounted for within other funds.

Transportation, a special revenue fund, has responsibility for the construction, maintenance, and improvement of all state roads; development of public transportation facilities, services, equipment, and methods; and supervision and control of commercial, state, and municipal airports and ports. Financial resources for these responsibilities are federal grants, registration fees, license fees and taxes.

The Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority (TSFA), a special revenue fund, was established to sell bonds that are being funded by projected future cash flows from the Master Settlement Agreement between the manufacturers and the states. The TSFA acquired the State's rights to the revenue under the Master Settlement Agreement. The TSFA receives the cash flows and transfers the monies to the trustee upon receipt.

Proprietary Fund Types

Enterprise Funds are used to account for operations of those state agencies providing goods or services to the general public on a user-charge basis, or where the State has decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability, or other purposes. This fund type is also used when the activity is financed with debt that is secured by a pledge of the net revenues from the fees and charges of the activity. These funds include the State's risk management and insurance funds as well as the Alcohol Beverage Control Administration, two water treatment loan programs, the West Virginia Prepaid College Plan, the West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council, and Correctional Industries.

Internal Service Funds account for the operations of those state agencies that provide goods and services to other state agencies and governmental units on a cost-reimbursement basis. These services include government building and vehicle maintenance and leasing, data processing functions, and the investment and management of state funds. In the government-wide statements, internal service funds are included with governmental activities.

The State reports the following major enterprise funds:

The Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund provides low-interest loans to communities to upgrade or establish sewer service, to clean up the State's water supply, and assist local governmental entities in complying with the Clean Water Act.

The Workers' Compensation Fund provides compensation for injury or illness sustained during the course of employment with a date of injury on or before June 30, 2005 (see Note 14).

Unemployment Compensation operates local offices throughout the State to provide temporary assistance to eligible unemployed workers.

The West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council coordinates the review and funding of water, wastewater, and economic development projects within the State through proceeds of its bond program, certain mineral severance taxes, repayments of principal and interest, and statutorily dedicated legislative appropriations from the excess lottery revenue fund.

The Public Employees' Insurance Agency and the Board of Risk and Insurance Management are shown with the proprietary major funds due to their importance to management.

Additionally, the State reports the following fund types:

Fiduciary Fund Types

Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds report resources that are required to be held in trust for the members and beneficiaries of the State's defined benefit retirement plans, the defined contribution retirement plan, and the multiemployer, cost-sharing other postemployment benefit plan, in which the State is a participating employer.

Investment Trust Funds report resources in external investment pools that belong to local governments and municipalities.

Private Purpose Trust Funds report resources of all other trust arrangements in which principal and income benefit individuals, private organizations, or other governments. The SMART 529 College Savings Plan allows citizens to defer taxes on earnings for college tuition.

Agency Funds report assets held by the State, functioning as an agent for individuals, private organizations, or other funds. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve the measurement of results of operations. These funds are taxes that will be remitted to respective local governments, hospital patient and inmate funds, performance bonds, appropriations for the patient injury fund, and interest earnings.

Interfund Activity and Balances

As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide statements. Exceptions to this rule are: activities between funds reported as governmental activities and funds reported as business-type activities; and activities between funds that are reported in different functional categories in either the governmental or business-type activities column. Elimination of these activities would distort the direct costs and program revenues for the functions concerned.

In the fund financial statements, transfers represent flows of assets without equivalent flows of assets in return or a requirement for repayment. In addition, transfers are recorded when a fund receiving revenue provides it to the fund expending the resources.

Interfund receivables and payables have been eliminated from the statement of net position, except for the residual amounts due between governmental and business-type activities.

Major Reserve/Stabilization Funds

The Revenue Shortfall Reserve Fund (Rainy Day Fund) began when West Virginia Code §11B-2-20 was passed on March 11, 1994 with surplus funds available at the close of FY 1994. According to §11B-2-20, the first 50% of all surplus General Revenue funds accrued

during the fiscal year just ended must be deposited into the fund until the aggregate amount of the fund exceeds 13% of the total appropriations from the General Revenue Fund for the fiscal year just ended.

Originally, the Revenue Shortfall Reserve Fund could be used only to offset a shortfall in revenues that would otherwise require the Governor to impose expenditure reductions. In July 1996, the West Virginia Code was amended to allow the Legislature to make appropriations from the fund for emergency revenue needs caused by acts of God or natural disasters or for other fiscal needs as determined by the Legislature. Legislation, which became effective June 9, 2006, also permits the fund to be invested and to retain those earnings. The first $100 million is invested by the West Virginia Board of Treasury Investments and any amounts over $100 million are invested by the West Virginia Investment Management Board.

Since the fund was created in 1994, $733.7 million has been deposited into the fund; $170 million has been appropriated for flood and drought victim assistance, infrastructure, snow removal, and other projects. As of June 30, 2013, the fund contained $557.9 million, which amounted to 13% of FY 2013 total appropriations.

The Legislature also authorized the Governor, by executive order, to borrow funds from the Rainy Day Fund when revenues are inadequate to make timely payments of the State's obligations. The amount borrowed may not exceed 1.5% of the General Revenue Fund estimate for the fiscal year in which the funds are borrowed and shall be repaid to the fund within 90 days of its withdrawal. Because of an expected cash flow shortfall experienced each year in the first quarter of the fiscal year, the Governor has borrowed from the fund each year since August 1996 in order to pay obligations in a timely manner. The loans were repaid before September 30 of each year, all within the 90-day limit allowed by law.

The Revenue Shortfall Reserve Fund—Part B (Rainy Day Fund—Part B) began with the cash balance of the West Virginia Tobacco Settlement Medical Trust Fund on June 9, 2006, the effective date of the bill, West Virginia Code §11B-2-20. The funds are invested by the West Virginia Investment Management Board and interest and other returns on the invested funds are credited to the fund.

Expenditures may not be made from the Rainy Day Fund—Part B unless all monies in the Revenue Shortfall Reserve Fund have been first expended. After June 30, 2025, interest and other amounts earned on monies held in the Rainy Day Fund—Part B may be appropriated by the Legislature for continued support of the programs offered by the Public Employees' Insurance Agency; funding for expansion of the federal-state Medicaid program; funding for public health programs, services, and agencies; funding for any State owned or operated health facilities; or in instances of revenue shortfalls or fiscal emergencies of an extraordinary nature. On June 30, 2013, the balance in the Rainy Day Fund—Part B was $356.4 million.

The Income Tax Refund Reserve Fund was established during FY 1990 by West Virginia Code §11-21-93 to pay personal income tax refunds, interest, and penalties to taxpayers in a timely manner. It may also be used by the Legislature to make appropriations from the fund to address other items as the Legislature so desires. Personal income taxes received by the State can be added to this fund, if the state tax commissioner determines the balance in the fund is not enough to ensure the timely payment of income tax refunds. On June 30, 2013, the balance in the Income Tax Refund Reserve Fund was $0. The June 30, 2012, balance of $45 million in this fund was used to pay tax refunds due to lower revenues in FY 2013.

Assets and Liabilities

Cash and Cash Equivalents - Cash equivalents are short-term investments with maturities, when purchased, of three months or less. The State Treasurer principally deposits the State's cash in investment pools maintained by the BTI and IMB, and such deposits are generally available with overnight notice. Cash deposits in outside bank accounts are considered to be cash and cash equivalents.

Investments - Amounts reported as investments include certain deposits with the IMB, the BTI and other investments maintained in outside accounts. The investments at IMB are maintained in investment pools having long-term investment securities designated as trading securities or established to acquire participant-directed securities. The State participates in three external investment pools managed by the BTI. Two are reported at amortized cost, which approximates fair value. The third is a longer-term investment pool that carries investments at fair value. The fair value of investments is derived from a third-party pricing service based on asset portfolio pricing models and other sources. IMB's investments in the Short-Term Fixed Income Pool are carried at amortized cost. Futures and option contracts are valued at the last settlement price established each day by the exchange on which they are traded. Investments in commingled investment pools are valued at the reported unit values of the individual funds. Because fair value of the investments of the State Building Fund approximates amortized cost, no noncash change in fair value is reported.

Inventories - Consumable inventories, consisting of expendable materials and supplies held for consumption, are valued and reported for financial statement purposes. Materials and supplies inventories are physically counted and primarily valued at the first-in, first-out (FIFO) and average cost methods at year-end. Inventories of governmental funds are recorded using the consumption method. Nonspendable fund balance is recorded for the ending inventory amount, indicating that inventory does not constitute "expendable available financial resources." Proprietary fund and component units' inventories are valued at the lower-of-cost or market, cost being determined on FIFO, and are expensed when used.

Capital Assets - Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are recorded at historical cost, or at estimated historical cost if actual historical cost is not available. Donated capital assets are recorded at fair value or estimated fair value at the time of the donation. In accordance with the capitalization policy adopted by the State for financial reporting, equipment with a purchase price in excess of $25,000 is capitalized. Certain small blended component units follow other capitalization policies which range from $5,000 to $25,000 for equipment. The Higher Education component unit uses $1,000 and $5,000 thresholds. Buildings and improvements which extend the useful lives and/or significantly increase values of capitalized buildings with a combined value in excess of $100,000 are capitalized. All land, regardless of acquisition price, is capitalized. Intangibles include off-the-shelf computer software, patents, easements and mineral rights over $25,000 and internally generated software over $1 million.

West Virginia is one of only four states that owns all the paved roads in the State, except for municipal streets. Infrastructure was capitalized for the first time in fiscal year 2002. Transportation's infrastructure constructed from July 1, 1980 to July 1, 2001, has been recorded at estimated historical cost. The estimated historical cost for years 1980-2001 was based on capital outlay expenditures reported by DOT in the annual reports for those years, less an amount estimated for the historical cost of the acquisition of land for right-of-way. DOT has not capitalized any infrastructure expenditures for assets constructed prior to July 1, 1980, as permitted by GASB Statement No. 34. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the asset's value or materially extend an asset's useful life are not capitalized. No interest was capitalized during fiscal year 2013. Other agencies are capitalizing all infrastructure assets.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets of business-type activities is included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed.

The capital assets are depreciated over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line depreciation method. Amortization of capital lease assets is included with depreciation expense. Equipment, depending on type, is depreciated over 3-20 years. Buildings are depreciated over various lives, ranging from 20-50 years. The infrastructure assets are depreciated over a period of 20-50 years. Improvements are capitalized and depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets. Impaired assets and insurance recoveries are analyzed for significance and recorded accordingly.

The State possesses certain capital assets that have not been capitalized and depreciated, including works of art and historical treasures, such as monuments, historical documents, paintings, antiques, pioneer, Native American, and Civil War artifacts, etc. GASB

Statement No. 34 does not require the capitalization of works of art and historical treasures if the collections are held for public exhibition, education, or research in furtherance of public service, rather than financial gain; protected, kept unencumbered, cared for, and preserved; and subject to an organizational policy that requires the proceeds from sales of collection items to be used to acquire other items for collections. The State considers its collections as inexhaustible, protected collections for exhibition and education, not for financial gain.

Accrued Tuition Contract Benefits - An accrued tuition contract benefits liability is recognized based upon the actuarial present value of the future tuition contract obligation. This valuation method reflects the present value of estimated tuition contract benefits that will be paid in future years and is adjusted for the effects of projected tuition and fee increases and termination of contracts. When a beneficiary of the prepaid tuition program is accepted to an eligible college or university, the contract becomes redeemable. Benefits can be transferred to any fully accredited private or out-of-state college or university within the United States in an amount based on the average cost of tuition and fees then charged by West Virginia public colleges and universities. While a beneficiary has up to ten years after high school to use the plan benefit, four other options are available: 1) the purchaser may transfer the contract benefits to an eligible substitute beneficiary; 2) at any time four years or more after the beneficiary's expected college entrance date, the purchaser may request a refund of the contract benefit value, less a termination fee and an earnings penalty required by federal law; 3) at any time, the purchaser may cancel the contract and receive a refund of payments made, less administrative fees and any benefits already paid; or 4) the purchaser may transfer the prepaid contract value to the West Virginia College Prepaid Tuition and Saving Program in accordance with state and federal regulations.

Insurance Enterprises and Obligations - The Board of Risk and Insurance Management (BRIM), the Public Employees' Insurance Agency (PEIA), and the Workers' Compensation Fund (WCF) each represent and are accounted for as insurance enterprise funds of the State. These funds follow the guidance of GASB Statement No. 10, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Risk Financing and Related Insurance Issues," and GASB Statement No. 30, "Risk Financing Omnibus." BRIM and PEIA are considered public entity risk pools (enterprise funds). Each organization has included the required supplementary information (in accordance with GASB Statement No. 30) in its separately audited financial statements.

Capital Leases Payable to Component Units - The Economic Development Authority (EDA) has issued revenue bonds to provide financial assistance to the State's governmental entities for the acquisition and construction of facilities. The EDA has entered into lease-purchase agreements with the State. A Capital Leases Payable to Component Units has been recorded in the governmental activities at June 30, 2013,

of approximately $256 million. There is also an offset of Capital Leases Receivable from Primary Government recorded by the Economic Development Authority.

Advances - The amount of Economic Development Authority loans held by the State's General Fund at June 30, 2013, is approximately $118.2 million and is recorded as Advances to/from Component Units. There is a revolving loan agreement with the BTI to borrow up to $175 million ($113.6 million outstanding) to be reloaned for economic development purposes, with interest equal to the twelve-month average of BTI's yield on its cash liquidity pool, adjusted annually. Monthly payments must be sufficient to repay outstanding principal over ten years, secured by a security interest in the investments derived from the loan. There is also a note payable to the BTI, nonrecourse with right of offset against a note receivable, amount not to exceed $25 million ($4.6 million outstanding) interest at 3%, principal due in annual installments through June 2022, unsecured. Note repayments are dependent upon the proceeds received from the investments in venture capital funds. The nonrecourse note has been written down based upon the borrowing agreement with BTI.

Long-Term Liabilities - In the government-wide financial statements and proprietary fund financial statements, long-term obligations (including claims and judgments, environmental obligations, and compensated absences) are reported as liabilities. Bond premiums and discounts, are amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Bond issuance costs are reported as charged to expenses as incurred.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond insurance costs, during the current period. The face amount of the debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources, while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Insurance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

Pollution Remediation Obligations - In the government-wide statement of net position, pollution remediation obligations including landfills, mine reclamation, oil and gas wells, and underground storage tanks, are reported in the Accrued and Other Liabilities line item at the current value of expected outlays to fund remediation costs using a technique substantially similar to the expected cash flow technique. The technique uses contracts issued, measuring averages and standard deviations, and variances to all the other sites without contracts. A range of possible estimated amounts is used, as well as, all expectations about possible cash flows on a site-specific basis. Ranges are based on actual remediation cost experience, remediation cost estimates and/or discrete cost remediation treatment possibilities. All reported obligation amounts are estimates and are subject to change resulting from price increases or reductions, technology, or changes

in applicable laws or regulations. In cases where remediation activities beyond site investigation/assessment or feasibility studies have not begun, remaining remediation costs are not reasonably estimable and liabilities for such cases are not reported. For a more detailed explanation of the liability, see Note 15, Commitments and Contingencies.

Compensated Absences - Employees accumulate annual leave (vacation) balances to maximum amounts ranging from 240 to 320 hours. Most employees receive a 100% termination payment upon separation based upon their final rate of pay. The liability for annual leave is valued at 100% of the balance plus the State's share of Social Security and retirement contributions. In lieu of a cash payment, at retirement an employee can elect to use accumulated annual leave toward their postemployment health care insurance premium. State employees earn sick leave benefits, which accumulate, but do not vest. When separated from employment with the State, an employee's sick leave benefits are considered ended and no reimbursement is provided. However, eligible employees may convert, at the time of retirement, any unused accumulated sick leave to pay a portion of the employee's postemployment health care insurance premium. See OPEB discussion in Note 13.

Deferred Inflows/Outflows - A deferred inflow of resources is an acquisition of net assets that is applicable to a future reporting period. A deferred outflow of resources is a consumption of net assets that is applicable to a future reporting period. The State presents deferred inflows and outflows in the financial statements in accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 63, "Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position."

Net Position/Fund Balance - The difference between fund assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources is "Net Position" on the government-wide, proprietary, fiduciary, and discretely presented component unit statements; and "Fund Balance" on the governmental fund statements. Net position is reported in three categories:

- Net investment in capital assets, consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets or related debt also should be included in this component of net position.

- Restricted net position consists of restricted assets reduced by liabilities and deferred inflows of resources related to those assets. Net position that is restricted due to legal restrictions from creditors, grantors, or laws and regulations of other governments, and in some cases by legally enforceable enabling legislation or constitution of the State is reported as restricted net position.

- Unrestricted net position consists of net position which do not meet the definition of the two preceding categories.

The fund balance classifications are based primarily on the extent to which the State is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which the amounts in those funds can be spent. Fund balances are reported in the following categories:

- Nonspendable fund balances include amounts that cannot be spent because they are in a nonspendable form, such as inventory, or they are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact, such as the corpus of a permanent fund.

- Restricted fund balances are restricted due to legal restriction from creditors, grantors, or laws and regulations of other governments or by legally enforceable enabling legislation or constitution of the State.

- Committed fund balances are amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by appropriation legislation passed by the State Legislature, which is the highest level of decision-making authority for the State. Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Legislature passes new legislation concerning those amounts. Committed fund balance also incorporates contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources in the fund have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements.

- Assigned fund balances are constrained by the government's intent to use such funds for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed, except for major reserve/stabilization arrangements. The specific purpose for which the funds are intended is expressed within the appropriation requests of the agencies and approved by the State Budget Office, according to the West Virginia State Code. Assigned fund balances include all remaining amounts (except negative amounts) that are reported in the governmental funds, other than the general fund, that are not classified as nonspendable and are neither restricted nor committed. Amounts in the General Fund that are intended to be used for a specific purpose are also assigned. By reporting particular amounts that are not restricted or committed in a special revenue, capital projects, debt service, or permanent fund, the State has assigned those amounts to the purposes of the respective funds.

- Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the General Fund. This classification represents fund balance that has not been assigned to other funds and that has not been restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes within the General Fund. Any negative fund balances are unassigned.

Appropriations in the annual budget bill specify the funding source; and therefore, the order in which restricted or committed fund balances are spent. Agency level assigned and unassigned fund balance spending is at the discretion of the agency, with approval of the State Budget Office. It is the State's overall policy to use restricted balances first, then unrestricted balances in the following order: committed, assigned, and unassigned.

Revenues and Expenditures/Expenses - In the government-wide statement of activities, revenues and expenses are segregated by activity (governmental or business-type and discretely presented component units), then further by function (e.g., administration, education, transportation). Additionally, revenues are classified between program and general revenues. Program revenues include: charges to customers or applicants for goods, services, or privileges provided; operating grants and contributions; and capital grants and contributions. Internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues, rather than as program revenue. General revenues include all taxes. Certain indirect costs are included in the program expenses reported for individual functions.

In the governmental fund financial statements, revenues are reported by source. For budgetary control purposes, revenues are further classified as either "general purpose" or "restricted." General purpose revenues are available to fund any activity accounted for in the fund. Restricted revenues are, either restricted by state law or by outside restriction (e.g., federal awards), available only for specified purposes. Unused restricted revenues at year-end are recorded as restricted fund balance.

In the governmental fund financial statements, expenditures are reported by character: "Current," "Capital Outlay," or "Debt Service." Current expenditures are subclassified by function and are for items such as salaries, grants, supplies, and services. Capital outlay includes expenditures for real property or infrastructure. Debt service includes both interest and principal outlays related to bonds and payments on capital leases.

Revenues and expenses of proprietary funds are classified as operating or nonoperating and are subclassified by object (e.g., sales, depreciation). Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods. All other revenues and expenses are reported as nonoperating.

Retiree Drug Subsidies - The retiree drug subsidy (RDS) revenue from the federal government under the provisions of Medicare Part D has been recorded by the Retiree Health Benefit Trust Fund (RHBT). RHBT has accounted for the RDS revenue as voluntary nonexchange transactions in accordance with GASB Technical Bulletin 2006-1. Accordingly, RDS estimated revenue is recognized as RHBT incurs Medicare-eligible retiree prescription drug expenditures.

Other Financing Sources - These additions to governmental fund balances in the fund financial statements include resources and financing provided by bond proceeds, capital leases, and transfers from other funds.

Other Financing Uses - These reductions of governmental fund resources in the fund financial statements are uses of funds that could substantially distort a government's regular operations. They include discounts on debt issued, refunding transactions, and transfers.

Interfund Services Provided and Used - When a sale or purchase of program-related goods and/or services between funds occurs, for a price approximating their external exchange value, the seller reports revenue and the purchaser reports an expenditure or expense, depending on the fund type. Transactions between the primary government and a discretely presented component unit are generally classified as revenues and expenses, unless they represent repayments of loans or similar activities.

Future Adoption of Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2012, the GASB issued Statement No. 67, "Financial Reporting for Pension Plans – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 25." The objective of this Statement is to improve financial reporting primarily through enhanced note disclosures and schedules of required supplementary information that will be presented by the pension plans within its scope. This statement is effective for fiscal year 2014, and management has not yet determined the financial statement impact of the pronouncement.

The GASB issued Statement No. 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27." The objective of this statement is to improve the decision-usefulness of information in employer and governmental nonemployer contributing entity financial reports and will enhance its value for assessing accountability and interperiod equity by requiring recognition of the entire net pension liability and a more comprehensive measure of pension expense. Decision-usefulness and accountability also will be enhanced through new note disclosures and required supplementary information. This statement is effective for fiscal year 2015, and management has not yet determined the financial statement impact of the pronouncement.

The GASB issued Statement No. 69, "Government Combinations and Disposals of Government Operations," which provides specific accounting and financial reporting guidance for combinations in the governmental environment. This statement also improves the decision-usefulness of financial reporting by requiring that disclosures be made by governments about combination arrangements in which they engage and for disposals of government operations. This statement is effective for fiscal year 2015, and management has not yet determined the financial statement impact of the pronouncement.

The GASB issued Statement No. 70, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Nonexchange Financial Guarantees," which will enhance comparability of financial statements among governments by requiring consistent reporting for governments who extend or receive non-exchange guarantees. This statement is effective for fiscal year 2014, and management has not yet determined the financial statement impact of the pronouncement.

The GASB issued Statement No. 71, "Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date," which will improve accounting and financial reporting by addressing an issue in Statement No. 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions," concerning transition provisions related to certain pension contributions made to defined benefit pension plans made prior to implementation of that Statement by employers and non-employer contributing entities. The statement is effective for fiscal year 2015, and management has not yet determined the financial statement impact of the pronouncement.

NOTE 2

RESTATEMENTS AND RESTRICTED BALANCES

Restatement of Beginning Balances

In March 2012, the GASB issued Statement No. 65, "Items Previously Reported as Assets and Liabilities," ("GASB 65"). This Statement established accounting and financial reporting standards that reclassify certain items that were previously reported as assets and liabilities and recognizes, as deferred outflows of resources (expenses or expenditures) or deferred inflows of resources (revenues).

The State adopted this Statement effective July 1, 2012. It resulted in the restatement of the prior year net position to reflect the accounting treatment for bond issuance costs in the enterprise funds, discretely presented component units, and governmental activities on the government-wide statement. The West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council (WVIJDC) was restated in the amount of $(1,428,000) for the enterprise funds. The discretely presented component units were restated as follows: Higher Education Fund, in the amount of $(7,182,000); School Building Authority in the amount of $(3,631,000); Parkways Authority, in the amount of $(871,000); and Water Development Authority in the amount of $(4,674,000). The government-wide governmental activities was restated as follows: East Fund in the amount of $(868,000); Economic Development Project Fund in the amount $(2,072,000); Department of Highways in the amount of $(2,000); Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority in the amount of $(5,881,000); and the WV Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council general obligations bonds, in the amount of $(3,734,000).

The Department of Transportation restated their beginning net position by $(6,291,000) to adjust the amount of receivables recorded at June 30, 2012 which is reflected in the governmental activities on the government-wide statement.

The Educational Broadcasting Authority, a discretely presented component unit, restated its beginning net position by $11,000 to recognize revenue from the Friends of Radio that were not recorded in the previous year.

The Municipal Pensions Oversight Board was reported as an Agency Fund at June 30, 2012. Effective April 2012, the Legislature changed their structure thus requiring the board to be reported as a discretely presented component unit. The June 30, 2012 net position was restated in the amount of $28,635,000 to correct this error.

The Consolidated Public Retirement Board has restated the net position of the Teachers' Defined Contribution Retirement System in the Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds, in the amount of $10,402,000, to adjust balances related to forfeiture activity.

The following table summarizes the effect of the governmental restatement adjustments (expressed in thousands):

	Fund Balance or Net Position		
Entity/Reporting Level	**As Previously Reported**	**Adjustment**	**Restated**
Enterprise Funds:			
West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council	$ 646,556	$ (1,428)	$ 645,128
Total Enterprise Funds	1,275,794	(1,428)	1,274,366
Fiduciary Funds:			
Pension Trust and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds	11,315,470	(10,402)	11,305,068
Component Units:			
Parkways Authority	460,272	(871)	459,401
Water Development Authority	61,212	(4,674)	56,538
Higher Education	1,884,713	(7,182)	1,877,531
School Building Authority	(173,444)	(3,631)	(177,075)
Other Component Units	63,619	28,646	92,265
Total Component Units	3,030,651	12,288	3,042,939
Government-wide:			
Governmental Activities	9,207,710	(18,848)	9,188,862
Business-type Activities	1,275,794	(1,428)	1,274,366
Total Primary Government	10,483,504	(20,276)	10,463,228
Total Component Units	3,030,651	12,288	3,042,939

Restricted Net Position
(expressed in thousands)

The following table summarizes by fund the restricted net position of each of the funds included in "other" columns at June 30, 2013:

		Restricted For					
Fund Type/Fund	**Total Reporting Entity**	**Capital Projects**	**Lending Activities**	**Insurance Activities**	**General Government Operations**	**Nonexpendable**	**Other Specific Fund Purposes**
Enterprise Funds:							
Drinking Water Treatment Revolving Fund	$134,129	$ —	$134,129	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Alcohol Beverage Control Administration	948	—	948	—	—	—	—
West Virginia Prepaid College Plan	575	—	—	—	575	—	—
AccessWV	7,964	—	—	7,964	—	—	—
State Entities Workers' Compensation	23,801	—	—	23,801	—	—	—
	167,417	—	135,077	31,765	575	—	—
Internal Service Funds:							
State Building Fund	49,280	49,280	—	—	—	—	—
Discretely Presented Component Units:							
Educational Broadcasting Authority	292	—	—	—	—	292	—
Solid Waste Management Board	4,405	—	—	—	—	—	4,405
Municipal Pensions Oversight Board	28,665	—	—	—	—	—	28,665
	33,362	—	—	—	—	292	33,070
Total	$250,059	$49,280	$135,077	$31,765	$575	$292	$ 33,070

The government-wide statement of net position reports restricted net position of $2,199,856 for the primary government of which $842,904 is restricted by enabling legislation.

Restricted Fund Balance

The following table summarizes, by fund, the restricted fund balance of each of the funds included in "other" columns at June 30, 2013 (expressed in thousands):

Fund Type/Fund	Total Reporting Entity	Capital Projects	Debt Service	Development, Tourism, and Recreation	Education	Public Protection
Governmental Funds:						
Special Revenue Funds:						
Environmental Protection	$ 39,519	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$39,519
Public Service Commission	2,389	—	—	—	—	2,389
Wildlife Resources	45,840	—	—	45,840	—	—
	87,748	—	—	45,840	—	41,908
Capital Projects Funds:						
Education, Arts, Sciences, and Tourism Fund	22,699	22,699	—	—	—	—
Lease Purchase Accounts	10,254	10,254	—	—	—	—
	32,953	32,953	—	—	—	—
Debt Service:						
West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council	19	—	19	—	—	—
Education, Arts, Sciences, and Tourism Fund	1,002	—	1,002	—	—	—
Lease Purchase Accounts	6,511	—	6,511	—	—	—
Economic Development Project Fund	43,856	—	43,856	—	—	—
	51,388	—	51,388	—	—	—
Permanent Funds:						
Irreducible School	327	—	—	—	327	—
Total	$172,416	$32,953	$51,388	$45,840	$327	$41,908

NOTE 3

NET POSITION/FUND DEFICITS

Individual funds with net position/fund balance deficits at June 30, 2013, were as follows (expressed in thousands):

	Net Position/ Fund Balance Deficit
Special Revenue Funds:	
WORKFORCE West Virginia	$ 6,361
Enterprise Funds:	
Workers' Compensation Fund	460,729
West Virginia Prepaid College Plan	12,782
Internal Service Funds:	
Information Services and Communications	3,909
Component Units:	
School Building Authority	208,664
Public Defender Corporation	895
Total Deficits	$693,340

Special Revenue Funds

WORKFORCE West Virginia is continuing to improve its budgetary process and is looking at various methods to control expenses; including, but not limited to, budget cutbacks, closing of offices, and the reorganization of various job responsibilities. In addition, a more comprehensive oversight program to monitor the seven subrecipient workforce investment boards is being developed in an effort to reduce non-allowable expenditures. New guidelines have been issued and fiscal training is being conducted. The recent increase in the deficit can be attributed mainly due to the increase in the OPEB liability.

Enterprise Funds

The Workers' Compensation Fund deficit of $460.7 million is more fully discussed in Note 14, Risk Management. West Virginia Prepaid College Plan (the Plan) has a net position deficiency of approximately $12.8 million as of June 30, 2013. This deficiency was largely caused by investment losses in fiscal years 2002, 2008, and 2009, unexpected tuition increases beginning with the 2002-2003 school year, changes in prior years of estimates of future investment rate of return and tuition growth, and significant adjustments in actuarial assumptions in fiscal year 2008. The West Virginia College Prepaid Tuition and Savings Program's ability to pay obligations of the Prepaid Tuition Plan is dependent on long-term investment programs and adequate levels of future cash flows. In March 2003, the West Virginia Legislature closed the Plan to new enrollment until the Legislature

authorizes it to reopen. Contract holders are supposed to continue to pay any amounts due, and the Plan will continue to pay all benefits due.

The Plan sought and received support from the State Legislature to support payment of plan benefits. In March 2003, the Legislature created the Prepaid Tuition Trust Escrow Account (the Escrow Account) to guarantee payment of plan contracts. Under the legislative action, the Escrow Account may receive transfers of up to $1,000,000 each year there is an actuarially determined unfunded liability of the Plan. All earnings on the transferred funds will remain in the Escrow Account. In the event the Plan is unable to cover the amount of money needed to meet its current obligations, funds may be withdrawn from the Escrow Account to meet those obligations. The funds were invested and have had a net investment gain of $990,448 for the ten years ended June 30, 2013, leaving the account with a balance of $16.2 million at June 30, 2013. Because there was an actuarially determined unfunded liability of approximately $13.4 million in the Plan as of June 30, 2013, an additional $1,000,000 was transferred from the Fund to the Escrow Account on November 8, 2013, in accordance with the provisions enacted by the Legislature. Funds transferred or to be transferred into the Escrow Account do not affect the actuarial valuation of the Plan and are not included in the Plan's financial statements. Management believes that the Plan will continue to have sufficient liquid resources to meet its obligations as they become due through June 30, 2014. The financial statements do not reflect any adjustments that might result should the plan to eliminate the net position deficiency fail to be successful.

Internal Service Funds

Information Services and Communication's net position deficiency of $3.9 million at June 30, 2013, is primarily due to an increase in technology expenses.

Discretely Presented Component Units

The School Building Authority of West Virginia's (the SBA) combined net position deficiency at June 30, 2013, is $208.7 million. The deficit arose from the issuance of revenue bonds to replace or improve school facilities in the State of West Virginia and the SBA's policy to grant ownership of these new and renovated buildings to the local county boards of education. The SBA will receive $23 million per year from an allocation from the West Virginia Department of Education through June 30, 2022, for debt service. At that time, the debt service payments dedicated from the Step 7 of the Department of Education's funding formula will be allocated to the SBA's pay-as-you-go construction program. The West Virginia Supreme Court has ruled that any future allocations for debt service from Step 7 of the funding formula are unconstitutional.

At year-end, the SBA had $496.7 million in bonds outstanding, compared to $507.6 million at June 30, 2012, a decrease of 2.14%. This decrease of $10.9 million represents the issuance of the Series 2013A bonds with a par value of $24.4 million less the maturity of previously issued bonds in the amount of $35.3 million during the year. Since the SBA receives all its debt service funding from allocations from the West Virginia Lottery, any bonds issued by the SBA will always be assigned a debt rating based on the performance of the West Virginia Lottery.

The Public Defender Corporation's net position deficiency at June 30, 2013, is $895,000. The deficiency is due to a decrease in funding from the West Virginia Public Defender Services.

NOTE 4

DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Deposits

The State's deposit policy is described in West Virginia's Code §12-2-2 and 3. All monies are to be maintained in the State's accounting system or in an outside bank account approved by the State Treasurer's Office.

Custodial credit risk is risk associated with the failure of a depository financial institution. In the event of a depository financial institution's failure, the State would not be able to recover its deposits or collateralized securities that are in possession of the outside parties. According to State Code §12-1-5, the amount of funds on deposit in any depository financial institution in excess of the amount insured by the FDIC shall not exceed 90% of the value of collateral pledged by the depository institution. The State minimizes custodial credit risk by obtaining the required amount of collateral in the name of the State. The State Treasurer has statutory responsibility for the daily cash management of the State's agencies, departments, boards, and commissions.

Primary Government

At June 30, 2013, the reported amount of the primary government's deposits was $32,153,000 and the bank balance was $295,751,000. Of that bank balance, $15,539,000 was uninsured and collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution but not in the name of the State.

Component Units

At June 30, 2013, the reported amount of the component units' deposits was $425,020,000 and the bank balance was $250,414,000. Of that bank balance, $117,000 was uninsured and uncollateralized, $33,090,000 was uninsured and collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution but not in the name of the State, and $2,682,000 was uninsured and collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent but not in the name of the State.

Investments

The BTI manages the short-term operating funds of the State. The IMB focuses on the State's long-term trust investments. The BTI is charged with managing the individual investment pools and accounts of the Consolidated Fund under authority of West Virginia Code, §12-6C, West Virginia Treasury Investments Act. The Consolidated Fund provides

for the investment of moneys not currently needed to fund state governmental operations, as well as providing the opportunity for local governments to participate in large investment pools, and for those funds statutorily required to be invested in the Consolidated Fund. The IMB provides fiscal administration and investment management services to designated state pension funds, the State's Workers' Compensation and Coal Workers' Pneumoconiosis funds, and certain other state government funds. The State Treasurer's Office determines which funds to transfer to the IMB and BTI for investment in accordance with West Virginia Code, policies set by the IMB and BTI, and by provisions of bond indentures and trust agreements, when applicable.

The BTI is authorized by West Virginia Code, §12-6C-9, to invest in United States government and agency obligations, commercial paper, corporate bonds, repurchase agreements, asset-backed securities, and investments in accordance with the Linked Deposit Program, which is a program using financial institutions in the State to reduce loan costs to small businesses by offsetting interest reductions on the loans with certificates of deposit, loans approved by the Legislature, and any other programs authorized by the Legislature. In addition to the restrictions in investment types, at no time shall more than 75% of the Consolidated Fund be invested in any bond, note, debenture, commercial paper or other evidence of indebtedness of any private corporation or association, and at no time shall more than 5% be invested in securities issued by a single private corporation or association. Further, no less than 15% of the Consolidated Fund shall be invested in any direct obligation of or obligation guaranteed by the United States government.

Investment Valuation

The BTI is an investment vehicle of the State and its component units, all of which are government entities. The investments of the WV Money Market, WV Government Money Market, WV Bank, Loan, Reserve, and Municipal Bond Commission pools and accounts are, as permissible under Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 31, as amended by GASB Statement No. 59, carried at amortized cost. The WV Money Market and WV Government Money Market pools are considered "2a7-like" investment pools and, as such, are reported at amortized cost, which approximates fair value. A 2a7-like pool operates in a manner consistent with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Rule 2a7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940, which allows money market mutual funds to use amortized cost to report net position. A 2a7-like pool is not necessarily registered with the SEC as an investment company, but it would qualify as a money market fund should it be registered. The specific exceptions to fair value reporting for the other pools as defined in professional standards are as follows:

Pool	Exception
WV Bank	Nonnegotiable certificates of deposit with redemption terms that do not consider market rates
Loan	Loans receivable arising from real estate lending activities
Reserve	Nonparticipating investment contract with redemption terms that do not consider market rates
Municipal Bond Commission	Irrevocable trust meeting the requirements of a legal or in-substance defeasance

The investments of the remaining pools are reported at fair value, which is determined by a third-party pricing service based on asset portfolio pricing models and other sources. The BTI determines fair value at the end of each month. Investments in commingled investment pools are valued at the reported unit values of the individual funds. Commissions on the purchases of securities by the BTI are a component of the security price quoted by the seller and are included in the investment cost.

A more detailed discussion of the IMB's and BTI's investment pools can be found in the IMB's and BTI's annual reports. A copy of the IMB's annual report can be obtained from the following address: 500 Virginia Street East, Suite 200, Charleston, WV 25301 or http://www.wvimb.org. A copy of the BTI's annual report can be obtained from the following address: West Virginia Board of Treasury Investments, 1900 Kanawha Boulevard East, Charleston, WV 25305 or http://www.wvbti.com.

Except as specifically disclosed in this note, the State currently does not have specific overall policies addressing limitations on specific risk types, such as credit risk, custodial credit risk, concentration of credit risk, interest rate risk, or foreign currency risk.

In addition to amounts invested with the IMB and BTI, certain governmental funds and discretely presented component units are permitted to invest bond proceeds with third-party trustees named in bond indentures. Governmental funds including the Education, Arts, Sciences, and Tourism Fund; West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council; Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority; the Department of Health and Human Resources; and the Department of Administration have investments with bond trustees. The West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council enterprise fund also has investments with bond trustees. The following discretely presented component units have reported investments held with third-party trustees: Regional Jail Authority; Educational Broadcasting Authority; Jobs Investment Trust; Housing Development Fund; Economic Development Authority; Parkways Authority; Water Development Authority; School Building Authority; and Higher Education Fund. The IMB has operating funds in an institutional Treasury Money Market Fund. The Teachers' Defined Contribution Retirement System of the CPRB and the SMART 529 College Savings Plan have their assets held by outside third parties.

Permissible investments for all agencies include those guaranteed by the United States of America, its agencies and instrumentalities (U.S. Government obligations); equities; corporate debt obligations, including commercial paper, which meet certain ratings; certain money market mutual funds; investment agreements with certain financial institutions; repurchase agreements; state and local government series (SLGS) securities; and other investments. Other investments consist primarily of single family mortgage loans and collateralized mortgage obligations. SLGS are direct obligations of the U.S. Government, issued to state and local government entities to provide those governments with required cash flows at yields which do not exceed IRS arbitrage limits.

Derivatives

The State's investment strategy includes the use of derivatives as a tool in managing market risk and providing an opportunity for enhanced return. The IMB invests in derivative financial investments as authorized by its Board of Trustees. As of June 30, 2013, the IMB held derivative financial investments that included: Futures Contracts, Option Contracts, Foreign Exchange Forward Contracts, and Interest Rate Swaps. Additionally, the IMB is indirectly exposed to derivative risk through participation in institutional commingled funds. Credit risk and interest rate risk pertaining to derivatives are disclosed in each participating pool's section in this note. The change in fair value of derivatives is included in the Unrestricted Investment Earnings on the Government-wide Statement of Activities; Interest and Other Investment Income on the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position, Proprietary Funds; and Net Appreciation in Fair Value of Investments on the Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position, Fiduciary Funds. The fair value of derivatives is included in the Investments and Cash Equivalents on the Government-wide Statement of Net Position; Investments on the Statement of Net Position, Proprietary Funds; and Investments on the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position, Fiduciary Funds. More details of the changes in fair value may be obtained from the financial statements of the WV Investment Management Board.

Repurchase Agreements

In connection with repurchase agreement transactions, it is the IMB's policy that its designated custodian take possession of the underlying collateral securities, the fair value of which exceeds the principal amount of a repurchase transaction at all times. If a seller defaults and the fair value of the collateral declines, realization of the collateral by the IMB may be delayed or limited.

The BTI uses only tri-party repurchase agreements. Under the terms of a tri-party repurchase agreement, the seller transfers collateral securities to an account of the BTI's manager/agent at the seller's custodian bank. This arrangement perfects the BTI's lien on the collateral and effectively protects the BTI from a default by the seller. The BTI requires sellers in repurchase transactions to pledge collateral of at least 102% of the cash borrowed from the BTI. If a seller defaults and the fair value of the collateral declines, realization of the collateral by the BTI may be delayed or limited.

Foreign Currency

Amounts denominated in or expected to settle in foreign currencies are translated into United States dollars at exchange rates reported by Bank of New York Mellon on the following basis:

- Market value of investment securities, other assets and liabilities - at the closing rate of exchange at the valuation date.

- Purchases and sales of investment securities, income and expenses - at the rate of exchange prevailing on the respective dates of such transactions.

The IMB isolates that portion of the results of operations resulting from changes in foreign exchange rates on investments from the fluctuations arising from market prices of securities held.

Reported net realized foreign exchange gains and losses arise from sales of portfolio securities, sales and maturities of short-term securities, sales of foreign currencies, currency gains and losses realized between the trade and settlement dates on securities transactions, and the difference between the amounts of dividends, interest, and foreign withholding taxes recorded and the U.S. dollar equivalent of the amounts actually received or paid. Net unrealized foreign exchange gains and losses arise from changes in the value of assets and liabilities including investments in securities at month-end, resulting from changes in the exchange rate.

Futures Contracts

A futures contract is an agreement between a buyer or a seller and the clearinghouse of a futures exchange in which the parties agree to buy or sell a commodity, financial instrument or index at a specified future date and price. The IMB invests in financial futures contracts in its Total Return Fixed Income Pool and its Large Cap Domestic Equity Pool. Upon entering into a financial futures contract, the IMB is required to pledge to the broker an amount of cash, U.S. Government securities, or other assets, equal to a certain percentage of the contract amount (initial margin deposit). Cash (variation margin) is received from or paid to the broker each day for the fluctuations of the underlying securities or index. The IMB records futures at fair market value as determined by the exchange on which they are traded. Gains or losses on open futures positions are unrealized. The gains and losses become realized when the position is closed. Interest rate futures may be used to enhance portfolio yields, to hedge an existing position, or as an alternative investment of cash. Stock index futures may be used to provide immediate exposure to fluctuations in the market values of the stocks in the underlying index and to provide liquidity for cash flows. The market risk associated with holding interest rate and stock index futures results from changes in the market value of the contractual positions due to changes in the value of the underlying instruments or indices. Investment risk associated with these future contracts arises because the value of the futures contracts may not correlate perfectly with changes in the values of the underlying instruments or indices due to market distortions. Other risks associated with futures contracts are liquidity risk and credit risk. Liquidity risk arises when there is insufficient trading in a particular futures contract. Credit risk

arises from the potential inability of counterparties to meet the terms of the contracts. The IMB requires its managers to only utilize futures contracts that are traded on major exchanges or are executed with major dealers. The major exchanges assume the risk of a counterparty default and generally will require an initial margin deposit of cash or securities.

As of June 30, 2013, the futures contracts had the following open positions denominated in U.S. dollars (summarized and expressed in thousands):

Open Positions/Pool	Expiration	Value Upon Entering Contract (Notional Value)	Fair Value at June 30, 2013	Change in Fair Value
Long:				
Large Cap Domestic Equity	Sept 2013	$ 34,448	$ 34,305	$ (143)
Total Return Fixed Income	March 2015	118,230	118,514	284
Short:				
Total Return Fixed Income	Sept 2013	(556,934)	(543,796)	13,138

As of June 30, 2013, the futures contracts had the following open positions denominated in foreign currencies (summarized and expressed in thousands):

Open Positions/Pool	Expiration	Value Upon Entering Contract (Notional Value)	Fair Value At June 30, 2013	June 30, 2013 Exchange Rate	Change in Fair Value
Short:					
Total Return Fixed Income	Sept 2013	$(16,357)	$(16,133)	1.2999	$290

At June 30, 2013, the Large Cap Domestic Equity and the Total Return Fixed Income pools have pledged cash of $1,488,000 and $8,291,000, respectively, and the Total Return Fixed Income Pool had pledged securities of $830,000 to cover initial margin requirements on open futures contracts.

Option Contracts

IMB may purchase or write equity, bond, currency, or index option contracts that have recognized liquidity and are actively traded on major exchanges or are executed with major dealers. These option contracts give the purchaser (seller) of the contract the right to buy (call) or sell (put) the security, or settle cash for an index option, underlying the contract at an agreed-upon price (strike price) during or at the conclusion of a specified period of time. Premiums paid upon the purchase of an option contract are recorded as an asset and subsequently adjusted to market value. Upon exercising a purchased option, a gain or loss is recorded equal to the difference between the market value of the underlying instrument and the strike price of the option, less premiums paid. If the option expires unexercised, a loss is recognized in the amount of the premiums paid for the option. Premiums received when option contracts are written are recorded as a liability and subsequently adjusted to market value. If a written option contract expires unexercised, a gain is recorded equal

to the amount of the premiums received. The difference between the premiums received and the amount paid to prompt a closing transaction is also recorded as a gain or loss. When a written option is exercised, a gain or loss is recorded equal to the difference between the market value of the underlying instrument and the strike price of the option, minus premiums received. Written option contracts are used to enhance investment returns and reduce portfolio convexity when implied volatility is high. Purchased option contracts are used to increase portfolio convexity when implied volatility is low, to implement certain yield curve strategies, or to hedge sector exposure.

When writing put options, there is a risk that a loss may be incurred if the market price of the underlying instruments decreases and the option is exercised. This loss is determined by market conditions and cannot be specifically limited. The risk associated with writing call options is the loss of potential profit if the market price of the security increases and the option is exercised. Purchased put or call options bear the risk of loss of the premium paid if market conditions are not favorable to exercise the option. There may also be risk that the value of the option contract does not correlate perfectly with movements of the underlying instrument due to certain market distortions. To limit its exposure to these risks, the IMB has established limits on the value and use of option contracts. The IMB limits its exposure to credit risk by only buying or selling options traded on major exchanges, or executed with major dealers. There is a risk of the inability to enter into a closing transaction if a liquid secondary market does not exist. The IMB maintains sufficient levels of cash or cash equivalents to meet cash flow obligations. The net change in the option contract value is settled daily in cash with the exchange on which they were traded.

The fair value of the options contracts written at June 30, 2013 was $(477). Below is a summary of the activity in short (written) option positions in the Total Return Fixed Income Pool (premiums expressed in thousands):

	Puts		Calls	
	Number of Contracts	Premiums (Received)/Paid	Number of Contracts	Premiums (Received)/Paid
Options Outstanding at June 30, 2012	—	$ —	(181)	$ (90)
Options Written	(2,200)	(548)	(1,216)	(534)
Options Closed	1,042	221	597	282
Options Expired	597	125	478	117
Options Outstanding at June 30, 2013	(561)	$ (202)	(322)	$ (225)

Foreign Exchange Forward Contracts

A foreign exchange forward contract is an agreement between two parties to exchange different currencies at a specified exchange rate at an agreed-upon future date. The IMB's investment managers enter into such contracts to hedge the assets and liabilities related to securities denominated in foreign currency. Risks associated with such contracts include

movement in the value of the foreign currency relative to the U.S. dollar and the ability of the counterparty to perform. These contracts have relatively short durations and are valued at the prevailing market exchange rates at month-end. At June 30, 2013, the IMB was party to outstanding foreign exchange forward contracts to purchase foreign currencies with contract amounts of $26.9 million, collectively. The fair values of these outstanding contracts were $26.18 million resulting in a change in fair value of approximately $713,000. The unrealized gain or loss is reclassified to realized gain or loss when the contract expires and deposited at fair value in the International Equity, Private Real Estate, and the Total Return Fixed Income pools.

Swaps

Credit default swaps are agreements between counterparties to transfer the credit risk of referenced debt securities. The buyer of the credit default swap gains protection against a negative credit event such as a default or credit rating downgrade and the seller assumes the credit risk and is obligated to pay upon the occurrence of such an event.

Asset-Backed Securities

The IMB invests in various asset-backed securities, mortgage-backed securities, and structured corporate debt. The securities are reported at fair value. They are included in the totals of government securities and corporate securities, depending on the issuer, in the disclosure of custodial credit risk. The IMB invests in these securities to enhance yields on investments. Changes in market interest rates affect the cash flows of these securities and may result in changes in fair value. The overall return or yield on these securities depends on the changes in the interest and principal payment patterns and market value of the underlying assets.

The BTI has certain pools that invest in various asset-backed securities and structured corporate debt. The securities are reported at fair value. The pools invest in these securities to enhance yields on investments. Changes in market interest rates affect the cash flows of these securities and may result in changes in fair value. The overall return or yield on these securities depends on the changes in the interest and principal payment patterns and market value of the underlying assets.

Security Loans

The IMB is authorized by statute and policy to participate in a securities lending program. The Bank of New York Mellon, IMB's custodial agent, loans securities to various brokers on a temporary basis. Each transaction for U.S. securities is secured by initial collateral of at least 102% of the market value of the securities loan. For international securities, the collateral is at least 105% of the market value of the securities on loan. The IMB receives compensation in the form of loan premium fees and income from the investment

of the cash collateral. Expenses related to the lending of securities are rebates paid by the lending agent to brokers and the lending agent's fees for its services. The income earned by the IMB is reported in the statement of operations as securities lending income. The agent fees and broker rebates are reported as expenses. Unrealized gains or losses resulting from changes in the value of the investment of cash collateral are reported as part of the net increase or decrease in the fair value of the investment. The IMB continues to receive interest and dividends on the securities loaned. Gains or losses in the fair value of the securities loaned that may occur during the term of the loans are reflected in the financial statements of the various investment pools.

IMB had cash collateral for securities lent in a pool containing securities from Sigma Finance. On September 30, 2008, Sigma's board of directors determined that Sigma was insolvent and that the entity should begin an orderly winding down of its affairs. Effective that date, Sigma also ceased making payments on its obligations. BNY Mellon allocated to each participant in the pool a pro rata share of the Sigma securities based on their participation as of September 30, 2008. IMB's share of the Sigma loss, as of that date, was approximately $11.0 million. The IMB has implemented restrictions on securities lending activity by placing caps on the amount of lending for each of the investment pools it manages. Additionally, the IMB has recorded a reserve for the full $7.2 million and is restricting the distribution of securities lending income for the pools that routinely distribute earnings to participants until the actual loss on Sigma is realized.

At June 30, 2013, the fair value of securities on loan and collateral held by the pools of the IMB are as follows (expressed in thousands). Of the collateral held, $231 million was received as cash. The collateral received as cash is invested in the Mellon GSL DBT II Funds.

	Fair Value of Securities on Loan	**Collateral Held**
Large Cap Domestic Equity	$ 20,803	$ 21,850
Non-Large Cap Domestic Equity	65,123	66,786
International Equity	104,586	111,327
Total Return Fixed Income	170,202	174,470
Core Fixed Income Pool	124,997	128,694
TIPS Pool	285,159	291,050
Real Estate Pool	2,396	2,500
Total	$773,266	$796,677

Commitments

The IMB, with the assistance of its consultant, began implementing its plan to invest in private real estate and private equity partnerships in February of 2008. As of June 30, 2013, the IMB had made commitments to thirty-four private equity general partnerships.

Partnership Classification	Total Commitment	Funded Commitment	Unfunded Commitment
Corporate Finance — Buyout Funds	$ 689,000	$331,778	$357,222
Corporate Finance — Distressed Debt	80,000	33,372	46,628
Corporate Finance — Growth Equity	80,000	56,093	23,907
Corporate Finance — Mezzanine	50,000	5,926	44,074
Corporate Finance — Turnaround	210,000	112,390	97,610
Venture Capital	148,000	55,183	92,817
Total	$1,257,000	$594,742	$662,258

The IMB also made commitments to twenty-four real estate investment funds/partnerships.

Partnership Classification	Total Commitment	Funded Commitment	Unfunded Commitment
Core Funds	$390,000	$304,520	$85,480
Opportunistic Funds	168,400	110,235	58,165
Value Funds	350,000	132,714	217,286
Total	$908,400	$547,469	$360,931

Short-Term Fixed Income

This pool is structured as a money market fund to maintain sufficient liquidity to fund withdrawals by the participant plans and to invest any contributions until such time as the money can be transferred to other asset classes without sustaining capital losses. JP Morgan Investment Advisors, Inc. manages this pool. For purposes of evaluating investment returns, net of external investment management fees, this pool is expected to meet or exceed the Citigroup ninety-day T-bill index plus 15 basis points.

Credit Risk

The IMB limits the exposure to credit risk in the Short-Term Fixed Income pool by requiring all corporate bonds to be rated AA or higher. Commercial paper must be rated A-1 by Standard & Poor's and P1 by Moody's. Additionally, the pool must have at least 15% of its assets in United States Treasury issues.

Investment Pools

Schedule of Participation

The participant balances below for the Total Return Fixed Income and the Core Fixed Income pools do not include approximately a $4.9 million dividend declared by the pool on the last day of the month and reinvested to the participant's accounts on the first day of the following month. The following schedule details the participation in the various IMB pools exclusive of those pools comprising the Consolidated Fund or Participant Directed Accounts (expressed in thousands):

	Large Cap Domestic Equity	Non-Large Cap Domestic Equity	International		
			Qualified	Nonqualified	Equity
Primary Government:					
Revenue Shortfall Reserve Fund	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Revenue Shortfall Reserve Fund B	26,285	9,265	—	12,859	23,441
Workers' Compensation Old Fund	77,600	27,465	—	37,574	69,137
Workers' Compensation Self-Insured	1,088	387	—	506	990
Workers' Compensation Uninsured	728	254	—	358	654
Pneumoconiosis	19,540	7,036	—	9,683	17,717
Wildlife Endowment Fund	8,532	3,002	—	4,120	7,589
Prepaid Tuition Trust Fund	18,942	4,708	—	4,208	7,733
Prepaid Tuition Trust Escrow Fund	—	—	—	—	—
Board of Risk & Insurance Management	10,461	3,727	—	5,130	9,381
Public Employees' Insurance Agency	14,550	5,178	—	5,595	13,878
Access WV	—	—	—	—	—
WV Department of Environmental Protection Trust	2,025	709	—	742	1,358
Total Primary Government	179,751	61,731	—	80,775	151,878
Percentage of Ownership	7.48%	7.31%	—%	66.16%	7.13%
Fiduciary Funds:					
Judges' Retirement System	26,420	9,331	12,903	—	23,483
Emergency Medical Services Retirement System	7,891	2,761	3,817	—	7,007
Public Employees' Retirement System	904,359	319,921	442,640	—	803,747
Teachers' Retirement System	1,050,238	368,809	509,827	—	934,106
Teachers' Employers Contribution Collection Account	—	—	—	—	—
Municipal Police Officers' and Firefighters' Retirement System	89	31	41	—	81
State Police Retirement System	17,753	6,206	8,576	—	15,716
Public Safety Death, Disability and Retirement Fund	99,298	33,901	46,721	—	85,986
Retiree Health Benefit Trust	92,470	32,620	—	41,316	85,005
Deputy Sheriff's Retirement System	25,011	8,791	12,161	—	22,205
Total Fiduciary Funds	2,223,529	782,371	1,036,686	41,316	1,977,336
Percentage of Ownership	92.52%	92.69%	100%	33.84%	92.87%
Total Amount	$2,403,280	$844,102	$1,036,686	$122,091	$2,129,214
Percentage of Ownership	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Short-Term Fixed Income	Total Return Fixed Income	Core Fixed Income	TIPS	TRS Annuity	Private Equity	Real Estate	Hedge Fund	Totals (Memorandum Only)
$ —	$ 149,159	$ 79,848	$ 216,751	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 445,758
11	147,660	79,058	49,922	—	—	—	—	348,501
108,396	401,868	215,167	98,187	—	—	—	—	1,035,394
703	4,203	2,251	1,374	—	—	—	2,976	14,478
999	2,499	1,337	921	—	—	—	1,994	9,744
12,061	76,094	40,596	24,879	—	—	—	53,871	261,477
134	5,690	3,044	886	—	4,442	3,740	4,646	45,825
1,006	—	40,028	—	—	—	—	—	76,625
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7,187	40,400	21,633	13,229	—	—	—	28,642	139,790
24	62,958	33,692	18,391	—	—	—	39,816	194,082
2	891	477	1,062	—	—	—	—	2,432
1	1,201	643	702	—	—	—	—	7,381
130,524	892,623	517,774	426,304	—	4,442	3,740	131,945	2,581,487
40.90%	38.59%	40.52%	64.88%	— %	0.38%	0.38%	9.85%	17.71%
233	17,220	9,217	2,750	—	13,828	11,622	14,433	141,440
297	5,365	2,867	815	—	4,049	3,441	4,281	42,591
15,496	587,862	314,658	94,193	—	471,951	398,384	493,933	4,847,144
169,739	653,686	349,951	108,903	(94)	541,454	459,886	569,704	5,716,209
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35	59	32	9	—	45	36	46	504
980	12,197	6,512	1,834	—	8,957	7,718	9,617	96,066
1,297	63,865	34,148	9,988	—	51,009	41,932	52,043	520,188
26	63,281	33,692	9,704	—	46,496	40,700	50,483	495,793
526	16,674	8,916	2,594	—	12,933	10,952	13,612	134,375
188,629	1,420,209	759,993	230,790	(94)	1,150,722	974,671	1,208,152	11,994,310
59.10%	61.41%	59.48%	35.12%	100%	99.62%	99.62%	90.15%	82.29%
$319,153	$2,312,832	$1,277,767	$657,094	$ (94)	$1,155,164	$978,411	$1,340,097	$14,575,797
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Investment Pool Descriptions

Large Cap Domestic Equity

The pool's objective is to exceed, net of external management fees, the S&P 500 Stock Index over three- to five-year periods. Intech Investment Management, LCC and State Street Global Advisors manage assets of this pool. This pool holds equity securities of U.S. companies, exchange-traded stock index futures, and money market funds which are rated AAA by Standard & Poor's and Aaa by Moody's.

Non-Large Cap Domestic Equity

This pool invests in the equities of small- to mid-sized companies and its objective is to exceed, net of external investment fees, the Russell 2500 Index over three- to five-year periods. Assets of this pool are managed by Aronson + Johnson + Ortiz, LP, and Westfield Capital Management. This pool holds equity securities of U.S. companies and money market funds which are rated AAA by Standard & Poor's and Aaa by Moody's.

International Qualified

Funds of this pool are invested in Silchester International Investors' Value Equity Group Trust which is a collective trust fund that invests in equities denominated in foreign currencies. This pool's objective is to produce investment returns that exceed the Morgan Stanley Capital International's Europe Australasia Far East (EAFE) Index by 200 basis points on an annualized basis over three- to five-year periods, net of external investment management fees. Only "qualified participants" (as defined by the *Internal Revenue Code)* may invest in this pool. The value of this investment at June 30, 2013, was $1,036,753,000. This investment, although denominated in U.S. dollars, is exposed to foreign currency risk through the underlying investments.

International Nonqualified

Funds of this pool are invested in Silchester International Investors' Value Equity Trust which is a collective trust fund that invests in equities denominated in foreign currencies. This pool's objective is to produce investment returns that exceed the Morgan Stanley Capital International's EAFE Index by 200 basis points on an annualized basis over three- to five-year periods, net of external investment management fees. This pool exists for participants who are not "qualified" (as defined by the *Internal Revenue Code*). The value of this investment at June 30, 2013, was $122,099,000. This investment, although denominated in U.S. dollars, is exposed to foreign currency risk through the underlying investments.

International Equity

This pool invests in the equities of international companies. Axiom International Investors, LLC, Brandes Investment Partners, LLC, LSV Asset Management, and Pictet Asset Management Limited manage assets of this pool. The objective of the International Equity pool is to exceed, net of external investment management fees, Morgan Stanley Capital International's All Country World Free Ex US Index over three- to five-year periods. This pool has both equity securities and cash that are denominated in foreign currencies and are exposed to foreign currency risks. The amounts at fair value (in U.S. dollars) of the securities and cash denominated in foreign currencies as of June 30, 2013, consisted of the following (expressed in thousands):

Currency	Equity Securities	Cash	Total
Australian Dollar	$ 58,914	$ 1	$ 58,915
Brazil Real	73,031	483	73,514
British Pound	226,351	1,732	228,083
Canadian Dollar	91,289	321	91,610
Czech Koruna	12,966	—	12,966
Danish Krone	11,122	—	11,122
Egyptian Pound	4,704	—	4,704
Emirati Dirham	4,861	505	5,366
Euro Currency Unit	321,667	1,921	323,588
Hong Kong Dollar	174,653	1,533	176,186
Hungarian Forint	5,798	1	5,799
Indian Rupee	58,591	162	58,753
Indonesian Rupiah	10,747	123	10,870
Israeli Shekel	13,434	92	13,526
Japanese Yen	250,440	2,065	252,505
Malaysian Ringgit	9,405	337	9,742
Mexican Peso	31,774	272	32,046
New Taiwan Dollar	42,197	2,288	44,485
New Zealand Dollar	5,779	135	5,914
Norwegian Krone	21,859	1,120	22,979
Pakistan Rupee	1,734	—	1,734
Philippine Peso	7,640	21	7,661
Polish Zloty	5,565	43	5,608
Qatar Riyal	1,561	—	1,561
Singapore Dollar	17,626	37	17,663
South African Rand	47,500	2,432	49,932
South Korean Won	155,163	1,070	156,233
Swedish Krona	17,104	364	17,468
Swiss Franc	62,012	—	62,012
Thailand Baht	19,336	—	19,336
Turkish Lira	32,902	45	32,947
Subtotal	1,797,725	17,103	1,814,828
United States Currency	417,554	—	417,554
Total Assets	$2,215,279	$17,103	$2,232,382

Short-Term Fixed Income

This pool is structured as a money market fund to maintain sufficient liquidity to fund withdrawals by the participant plans and to invest any contributions until such time as the money can be transferred to other asset classes without sustaining capital losses. JP Morgan Investment Advisors, Inc. manages this pool. For purposes of evaluating investment returns, net of external investment management fees, this pool is expected to meet or exceed the Citigroup ninety-day T-bill index plus 15 basis points.

Credit Risk

The IMB limits the exposure to credit risk in the Short-Term Fixed Income pool by requiring all corporate bonds to be rated AA or higher. Commercial paper must be rated A-1 by Standard & Poor's and P1 by Moody's. Additionally, the pool must have at least 15% of its assets in United States Treasury Issues.

The following table provides information on the weighted-average credit ratings as of June 30, 2013, of the Short-Term Fixed Income pool's investments (expressed in thousands):

Security Type	Credit Rating		Carrying Value Prior to Repurchase Collateral Included	Reclassed Repurchase Agreement to Actual Investment Types	Carrying Value	Percent of Assets
	Moody's	S&P				
Commercial Paper	P-1	A-1	$ 47,991	$ —	$ 47,991	15.0%
Agency Discount Notes	Aaa	AA	129,988	—	129,988	40.5%
Agency Notes	Aaa	AA	8,015	—	8,015	2.5%
U.S. Treasury Bills	P-1	AA	51,995	—	51,995	16.2%
U.S. Treasury Notes	Aaa	AA	3,019	79,531	82,550	25.8%
Repurchase Agreements	—	—	78,206	(78,206)	—	—%
Total Rated Investments			$319,214	$ 1,325	$320,539	100 %

Interest Rate Risk

The weighted-average maturity of the investments of the Short-Term Fixed Income pool cannot exceed 60 days. The maturity of floating rate notes is assumed to be the next interest rate reset date. The following table provides the weighted-average maturities (WAM) for the various asset types in the Short-Term Fixed Income pool (expressed in thousands):

Security Type	Carrying Value	WAM (Days)
Repurchase Agreements	$ 78,206	1
U.S. Treasury Bills	51,995	45
Commercial Paper	47,991	38
Agency Discount Notes	129,988	43
Agency Notes	8,015	106
U.S. Treasury Notes	3,019	123
Total Assets	$319,214	35

Total Return Fixed Income Pool

The main objective of the Total Return Fixed Income pool is to earn superior returns with low volatility by actively investing in the extended fixed income markets. Dodge & Cox and Western Asset Management Company, LLP manage this pool. The pool's investment objective, net of external investment management fees, is to meet or exceed the Barclays Capital U.S. Universal index.

Credit Risk

The IMB limits the exposure to credit risk in the Total Return Fixed Income pool by maintaining at least an average rating of investment grade as defined by the Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations. The following table provides the weighted-average credit ratings of the investments in the Total Return Fixed Income pool as of June 30, 2013 (expressed in thousands):

	Credit Rating			
Security Type	**Moody's**	**S&P**	**Fair Value**	**Percent of Assets**
Rated:				
Corporate Asset Backed Issues	Ba1	AA	$ 44,433	1.9%
Corporate Bonds	Baa2	BBB	728,766	30.5%
Corporate Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	Caa	CCC	20,767	0.9%
Corporate Preferred Securities	Ba2	BB	8,757	0.4%
Foreign Government Bonds	Baa1	A	6,879	0.3%
Municipal Bonds	A2	BBB	80,320	3.4%
Money Market Mutual Fund	Aaa	AAA	171,036	7.2%
U.S. Government Agency CMO	Aaa	AA	61,696	2.6%
U.S. Government Agency Discount Note	Aaa	AA	4,718	0.2%
U.S. Government MBS	Aaa	AA	342,200	14.4%
U.S. Government Agency TBA's	Aaa	AA	58,879	2.5%
U.S. Treasury Notes and Bonds	Aaa	AA	362,481	15.1%
Total Rated Investments			1,890,932	79.4%
Unrated:				
Investments in Liquid Hedge Fund			474,821	20.0%
Investments Made with Cash Collateral			13,882	0.6%
Option Contract Purchased Value			176	0.0%
Total Investment Securities at Fair Value			$2,379,811	100%

Interest Rate Risk

The IMB monitors interest rate risk of the Total Return Fixed Income pool by assessing the effective duration of the investments in the pool. The following table provides the weighted-average effective duration for the various asset types in the Total Return Fixed Income pool (expressed in thousands):

Security Type	Fair Value	Modified Duration (Years)
Corporate Asset Backed Issues	$ 44,433	1.9
Corporate Bonds	728,766	6.5
Corporate Collateralized Mortage Obligations	20,767	1.4
Foreign Government Bonds	6,879	7.0
Investments with Other Funds	474,821	3.7
Investments Made with Cash Collateral for Securities Loaned	13,882	0.0
Municipal Bonds	80,320	8.4
Money Market Mutual Fund	171,036	0.0
U.S. Government Agency CMO	61,696	2.2
U.S. Government Agency Discount Note	4,718	0.4
U.S. Government Agency MBS	342,200	2.3
U.S. Government Agency TBAs	58,879	6.5
U.S. Treasury Notes and Bonds	362,481	6.7
Total Rated Investments	2,370,878	4.7
Investments with no Interest Rate Risk:		
Option Contract Purchased Value	176	
Corporate Preferred Securities	8,757	
Total Investments with no Interest Rate Risk	8,933	
Total Investment Securities at Fair Value	$2,379,811	

The Total Return Fixed Income pool invests in commercial and residential mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed securities, and collateralized mortgage obligations. The cash flows from these securities are based on the payment of the underlying collateral. The effective duration and yield to maturity of these securities are dependent on estimated prepayment assumptions that consider historical experience, market conditions, and other criteria. Actual prepayments may vary with changes in interest rates. Rising interest rates often result in a slower rate of prepayments while declining rates tend to lead to faster prepayments. As a result, the fair values of these securities are highly sensitive to interest rate changes. At June 30, 2013, the Total Return Fixed Income pool held $527,975,000 of these securities. This represents approximately 22% of the value of the pool's securities.

Core Fixed Income

The main objective of this core bond pool is to generate investment income, provide stability and diversification, but not at the expense of total return. JP Morgan Investment Advisors, Inc. manages this pool. This pool's investment objective, net of external investment management fees, is to meet or exceed the Barclays Capital US Aggregate index.

Credit Risk

The IMB limits the exposure to credit risk in the Core Fixed Income pool by maintaining at least an average rating of investment grade as defined by the Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations. The following table provides the weighted-average credit ratings of the investments in the Core Fixed Income pool as of June 30, 2013 (expressed in thousands):

Security Type	Credit Rating		Fair Value	Percent of Assets
	Moody's	S&P		
Rated:				
Corporate Asset Backed Issues	Aa3	AA	$ 48,767	3.7%
Corporate Bonds	A3	A	270,356	20.8%
Corporate Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	A2	AA	134,887	10.4%
Foreign Government Bonds	Aa1	AA	12,467	1.0%
Municipal Bonds	Aa2	AA	7,311	0.6%
Money Market Mutual Fund	Aaa	AAA	10,892	0.8%
U.S. Government Agency Bonds	Aaa	AA	26,487	2.0%
U.S. Government Agency CMO	Aaa	AA	259,377	19.9%
U.S. Government Agency MBS	Aaa	AA	220,519	17.0%
U.S. Treasury Notes and Bonds	Aaa	AA	282,660	21.7%
Total Rated Investments			1,273,723	97.9%
Unrated:				
Investments Made with Cash Collateral			26,850	2.1%
Total Investment Securities at Fair Value			$1,300,573	100 %

Interest Rate Risk

The IMB monitors interest rate risk of the Core Fixed Income pool by evaluating the effective duration of the investments in the pool. The following table provides the weighted-average effective duration for the various asset types in the Core Fixed Income pool (expressed in thousands):

Security Type	Fair Value	Modified Duration (Years)
Corporate Asset Backed Issues	$ 48,767	1.4
Corporate Bonds	270,356	5.7
Corporate CMO	134,887	2.2
Foreign Government Bonds	12,467	5.4
Investments Made with Cash Collateral	26,850	0.0
Municipal Bonds	7,311	14.3
Money Market Mutual Fund	10,892	0.0
U.S. Government Agency Bonds	26,487	5.6
U.S. Government Agency CMO	259,377	3.7
U.S. Government Agency MBS	220,519	4.6
U.S. Treasury Notes and Bonds	282,660	6.5
Total Assets	$1,300,573	4.6

The Core Fixed Income pool invests approximately $664 million in commercial and residential mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed securities, and collateralized mortgage obligations. At June 30, 2013, this represents approximately 51% of the value of the Pool's securities.

TIPS Pool

The pool invests in Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (TIPS) and its objective is to match the performance of the Barclay's Capital U.S. TIPS Bond Index on an annualized basis over rolling three-year to five-year periods, gross of fees. Assets are managed by State Street Global Advisors.

Credit Risk

The IMB limits the exposure to credit risk in the pool by primarily investing in U.S. Treasury inflation protected securities. The following table provides the weighted-average credit ratings of the rated assets in the pool as of June 30, 2013 (expressed in thousands):

Security Type	Credit Rating		Fair Value	Percent of Assets
	Moody's	S&P		
Rated:				
U.S. Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities	Aaa	AA	$ 653,371	99.9%
Money Market Mutual Fund	Aaa	AAA	601	.1%
Total Rated Investments			$653,972	100%

Interest Rate Risk

The IMB monitors interest rate risk of the pool by evaluating the real modified duration of the investments in the pool. The following table provides the weighted-average real modified duration for the various asset types in the pool as of June 30, 2013 (expressed in thousands):

Security Type	Fair Value	Modified Duration (Years)
U.S. Treasury Inflation-Protection Securities	$ 653,371	7.8
Money Market Mutual Fund	601	0.0
Total Assets	$ 653,972	7.8

TRS Annuity

The pool held 100% of investment in an investment contract strictly for the benefit of the Teachers Retirement System (TRS). The IMB assumed responsibility for this investment as part of the restructuring of the Teachers Defined Contribution (TDC) plan, a separate retirement plan outside of the IMB, whereby certain TDC participants elected to transfer the ownership of their individual TDC retirement accounts to the TRS in exchange for current participation in the TRS defined benefit plan. The contract, issued by the Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company (VALIC), could not be liquidated as part of the restructuring, and was transferred in-kind to the IMB on December 10, 2008. The final amount transferred on the contract was $248,293,000. Effective April 23, 2009, the IMB elected to liquidate this contract and will receive five equal annual payments of $55,058,000.

The first scheduled payments were received on May 4, 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012. The final payment of $55,191,000 was received on May 8, 2013. The contract and the payments included a guaranteed annual interest yield of 4.5%. VALIC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of American International Group, Inc. (AIG), but is not in bankruptcy.

Private Equity

This pool was established to hold the IMB's investments in various private equity funds. Franklin Park Associates, LLC has been retained by the IMB to provide consulting services for these funds. This pool holds limited partnerships, shares of a hedge fund, and a money market fund. The money market is rated AAA by Standards & Poor's and Aaa by Moody's.

Real Estate

This pool was established to hold the IMB's investments in real estate funds, real estate limited partnerships and real estate investment trusts (REITs). Courtland Partners, Ltd. has been retained by the IMB to provide consulting services for the real estate funds and limited partnerships. The REITs are managed by European Investors, Inc., CBRE Clarion Securities, LLC., and Security Capital Research & Management, Inc.

Credit Risk

The IMB limits the exposure to credit risk in the Real Estate pool by maintaining at least an average rating of investment grade as defined by the Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations. The following table provides the weighted-average credit ratings of the rated assets in the Private Real Estate pool as of June 30, 2013 (expressed in thousands):

Security Type	Credit Rating		Fair Value	Percent of Assets
	Moody's	S&P		
Rated:				
Corporate Bonds	Baa	BBB	$131,837	13.4%
Money Market Mutual Fund	Aaa	AAA	37,358	3.8%
Total Rated Investments			169,195	17.2%
Unrated Investments:				
Equity Securities			202,827	20.7%
Securities Lending Collateral Funds			2,349	0.2%
Private Real Estate Partnerships and Funds			607,299	61.9%
Total Unrated Investments			812,475	82.8%
Total Investments			$981,670	100%

Interest Rate Risk

The IMB monitors interest rate risk of the Real Estate pool by assessing the effective duration of the investments in the pool. The following table provides the weighted-average effective duration for the various asset types in the Private Real Estate pool (expressed in thousands):

Security Type	Fair Value	Modified Duration (Years)
Rated:		
Corporate Bonds	$131,837	1.9
Total Rated Assets	131,837	1.9
Unrated Investments:		
Money Market Mutual Fund	37,358	
Equity Securities	202,827	
Securities Lending Collateral Funds	2,349	
Private Real Estate Partnerships and Funds	607,299	
Total Unrated Assets	849,833	
Total Assets	$981,670	

Foreign Currency Risk

The pool has real estate investment trusts that are denominated in foreign currencies and are exposed to foreign currency risks. The amounts at fair value (in U.S. dollars) of investments denominated in foreign currencies as of June 30, 2013, consisted of the following (expressed in thousands):

Currency	Investments	Percent
Australian Dollar	$ 3,661	0.4%
Brazil Real	42	0.0%
British Pound	17,611	1.7%
Canadian Dollar	1,569	0.2%
Euro Currency Unit	13,393	1.3%
Hong Kong Dollar	6,617	0.6%
Japanese Yen	9,691	1.0%
Polish Zloty	1,564	0.2%
Singapore Dollar	2,688	0.3%
South Korean Won	1,055	0.1%
Swedish Krona	670	0.1%
Swiss Franc	175	0.0%
Thailand Baht	526	0.1%
Subtotal	59,262	6.0%
United States Currency	922,408	94.0%
Total Assets	$981,670	100%

Hedge Fund

This pool was established to hold the IMB's investments in hedge funds. Albourne America, LLC has been retained by the IMB to provide consulting services for this investment strategy. This Pool holds shares in hedge funds and shares of a money market that is rated AAA by Standard & Poor's and Aaa by Moody's.

Consolidated Fund

The Consolidated Fund is a statutory term for the collective investment of those monies not currently needed to fund state governmental operations, participation by local governments, or those monies that are required by other statutory provisions to be invested in the Consolidated Fund. The following seven investment pools and participant-directed accounts comprise the Consolidated Fund and are managed by the BTI.

WV Money Market

This pool consists of the operating funds of the State, funds held by state agencies, and funds from local governments who desire the opportunity to invest with the State. Its purpose is to provide for the investment of all surplus funds and to supply the daily cash needs of the State. The pool is co-managed by JP Morgan Asset Management and UBS Global Asset Management.

Credit Risk
The BTI limits the exposure to credit risk in the WV Money Market pool by requiring all corporate bonds to be rated AA- by Standard & Poor's (or its equivalent) or higher. Commercial paper must be rated at least A-1 by Standard & Poor's and P1 by Moody's. Additionally, the pool must have at least 15% of its assets in United States Treasury issues. The following table provides information on the credit ratings as of June 30, 2013, of the WV Money Market pool's investments (expressed in thousands):

	Credit Rating			
Security Type	Moody's	S&P	Carrying Value	Percent of Assets
Commercial Paper	P1	A-1+	$ 243,538	9.76%
	P1	A-1	726,857	29.12%
Corporate Bonds/Notes	Aa3	AA-	10,000	0.40%
U.S. Agency Bonds	Aaa	AA+	66,603	2.67%
U.S. Treasury Notes*	Aaa	AA+	279,755	11.21%
U.S. Treasury Bills*	P1	A-1+	34,993	1.40%
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	Aa1	AA-	10,000	0.40%
	Aa2	A+	9,000	0.36%
	Aa3	AA-	15,000	0.60%
	P1	A-1+	50,000	2.00%
	P1	A-1	160,000	6.41%
	P2	A-1	15,000	0.60%
U.S. Agency Discount Notes	P1	A-1+	445,784	17.86%
Money Market Funds	Aaa	AAAm	200,012	8.02%
Repurchase Agreements (Underlying Securities)				
U.S. Treasury Notes*	Aaa	AA+	188,826	7.57%
U.S. Agency Notes*	Aaa	AA+	40,500	1.62%
Total			$2,495,868	100%

* U.S. Treasury issues are explicitly guaranteed by the United States government and are not subject to credit risk.

Interest Rate Risk

The overall weighted-average maturity of the investments of the WV Money Market pool cannot exceed 60 days. Maximum maturity of individual securities cannot exceed 397 days from date of purchase, except for government floating rate notes, which can be up to 762 days. The following table provides information on the weighted-average maturities (WAM) for the various asset types in the WV Money Market pool (expressed in thousands):

Security Type	Total Carrying Value	Primary Government	Investment Trust Funds	Agency Funds	Component Units	WAM (Days)
Commercial Paper	$ 970,395	$ 644,827	$26,783	$13,877	$284,908	45
U.S. Treasury Bills	34,993	23,253	966	500	10,274	77
Corporate Bonds	10,000	6,645	276	143	2,936	60
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	259,000	172,107	7,148	3,704	76,041	66
U.S. Agency Bonds	66,603	44,258	1,838	952	19,555	139
U.S. Agency Discount Notes	445,784	296,223	12,304	6,375	130,882	47
Money Market Funds	200,012	132,908	5,520	2,860	58,724	1
U.S. Treasury Notes	279,755	185,898	7,721	4,000	82,136	132
Repurchase Agreements						3
(Underlying Securities):						
U.S. Treasury Notes	188,826	125,475	5,212	2,700	55,439	
U.S. Agency Notes	40,500	26,912	1,118	579	11,891	
Total	$2,495,868	$1,658,506	$68,886	$35,690	$732,786	52
Percentage of Ownership	100%	66.45%	2.76%	1.43%	29.36%	

WV Government Money Market

This pool consists of investors who wish to invest in a pool that restricts its investments to U.S. Government Obligations, U.S. Government Agency Obligations, or repurchase agreements. The pool is managed by UBS Global Asset Management.

Credit Risk

The BTI limits the exposure to credit risk in the WV Government Money Market pool by limiting the pool to U.S. Treasury issues, U.S. Government agency issues, money market funds investing in U.S. Treasury issues and U.S. Government agency issues, and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. Treasury issues and U.S. Government agency issues. The pool must have at least 15% of its assets in U.S. Treasury issues. The following table provides information on the credit ratings as of June 30, 2013, of the WV Government Money Market pool's investments (expressed in thousands):

Security Type	Credit Rating Moody's	Credit Rating S&P	Carrying Value	Percent of Assets
U.S. Agency Bonds	Aaa	AA+	$ 5,000	1.74%
U.S. Treasury Notes*	Aaa	AA+	50,112	17.45%
U.S. Treasury Bills	P1	A-1+	4,999	1.74%
U.S. Agency Discount Notes	P1	A-1+	125,474	43.69%
Money Market Funds	Aaa	AAAm	99	0.04%
Repurchase Agreements (Underlying Securities):				
U.S. Agency Notes	Aaa	AA+	101,500	35.34%
Total			$287,184	100%

* U.S. Treasury issues are explicitly guaranteed by the United States government and are not subject to credit risk.

Interest Rate Risk

The overall weighted-average maturity of the investments of the WV Government Money Market pool cannot exceed 60 days. Maximum maturity of individual securities cannot exceed 397 days from date of purchase, except for government floating rate notes, which can be up to 762 days. The following table provides information on the weighted-average maturities (WAM) for the various asset types in the WV Government Money Market pool (expressed in thousands):

Security Type	Total Carrying Value	Primary Government	Investment Trust Funds	Component Units	WAM (Days)
U.S. Agency Discount Notes	$ 125,474	$3,011	$113,730	$ 8,733	67
U.S. Agency Bonds	5,000	120	4,532	348	34
U.S. Treasury Bills	4,999	120	4,531	348	76
Money Market Funds	99	2	90	7	1
U.S. Treasury Notes	50,112	1,202	45,422	3,488	103
Repurchase Agreements (Underlying Securities):					3
U.S. Agency Notes	101,500	2,436	92,000	7,064	
Total	$287,184	$6,891	$260,305	$19,988	50
Percentage of Ownership	100%	2.40%	90.64%	6.96%	

WV Short-Term Bond

This pool consists of the operating funds of the State that are not immediately needed to fund the State's liquidity requirements. The pool is managed by Federated Investors.

Credit Risk

The BTI limits the exposure to credit risk in the WV Short-Term Bond pool by requiring all corporate bonds to be rated A by Standard & Poor's (or its equivalent) or higher. Commercial paper must be rated at least A-1 by Standard & Poor's and P1 by Moody's. Mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities must be rated AAA by Standard & Poor's and Aaa by Moody's. The following table provides information on the credit ratings as of June 30, 2013, of the WV Short-Term Bond Pool's investments (expressed in thousands):

	Credit Rating			
Security Type	**Moody's**	**S&P**	**Fair Value**	**Percent of Assets**
Corporate Asset-Backed Securities	Aaa	AAA	$ 53,681	8.72%
	Aaa	NR	59,810	9.71%
	NR	AAA	37,411	6.07%
	NR	AA+	2,514	0.41%
	* Caa1	CCC	932	0.15%
	* Caa3	D	367	0.06%
	* Caa3	NR	24	0.00%
	* Ca	CCC	308	0.05%
	* Ca	D	95	0.02%
	* NR	NR	3,819	0.62%
Total Corporate Asset-Backed Securities			158,961	25.81%
Corporate Bonds/Notes	Aa2	AA+	3,002	0.49%
	Aa2	AA	12,731	2.07%
	Aa2	AA-	9,192	1.49%
	Aa3	AA-	33,034	5.36%
	Aa3	A+	11,693	1.90%
	A1	AA+	13,295	2.16%
	A1	AA	4,118	0.67%
	A1	A+	47,500	7.71%
	A1	A	13,522	2.19%
	A2	A+	9,348	1.52%
	A2	A	47,709	7.75%
	A2	A-	5,052	0.82%
	A3	A-	7,986	1.30%
	* Baa1	A-	2,416	0.39%
	* Baa2	A-	6,959	1.13%
Total Corporate Bonds/Notes			227,557	36.95%
U.S. Agency Bonds	Aaa	AA+	9,986	1.62%
U.S. Treasury Notes **	Aaa	AA+	140,154	22.76%
U.S. Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities ***	Aaa	AA+	73,692	11.97%
Money Market Funds	Aaa	AAAm	5,457	0.89%
Total			$615,807	100%

NR = Not Rated

* These securities were not in compliance with BTI Investment Policy at June 30, 2013. The securities were in compliance when originally acquired, but were subsequently downgraded. BTI management and its investment advisors have determined that it is in the best interests of the participants to hold the securities for optimal outcome.

** U.S. Treasury issues are explicitly guaranteed by the United States government and are not subject to credit risk.

*** U.S. Agency Mortgage-Backed securities are explicitly guaranteed by the United States government and are not subject to credit risk.

Interest Rate Risk

The overall effective duration of the investments of the WV Short-Term Bond pool cannot exceed 731 days. Maximum effective duration of individual securities cannot exceed 1,827 days (five years) from date of purchase. The following table provides information on the effective duration for the various asset types in the WV Short-Term Bond pool (expressed in thousands):

Security Type	Total Carrying Value	Primary Government	Investment Trust Funds	Component Units	Effective Duration (Days)
Corporate Bonds/Notes	$227,557	$216,520	$ 978	$ 10,059	293
U.S. Agency Bonds	9,986	9,502	43	441	583
U.S. Treasury Bonds/Notes	140,154	133,357	602	6,195	491
Corporate Asset-Backed Securities	158,961	151,251	684	7,026	471
U.S. Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities	73,692	70,118	317	3,257	60
Money Market Funds	5,457	5,193	23	241	1
Total	$615,807	$585,941	$2,647	$27,219	358
Percentage of Ownership	100%	95.15%	0.43%	4.42%	

WV Bank Pool

This pool consists of certificates of deposit purchased by the State through the BidWV auction program. The program purchases CDs from eligible banks and depositories to make state investment funds available for consumer and business loans within the State. The nonnegotiable certificates of deposit in this pool total approximately $70 million, with maturities ranging from July 2013 to December 2013, and an interest in a money market mutual fund valued at approximately $12,000.

Loans

This pool is comprised of loans made by the State. The $1 unit price is utilized for accounting purposes only. The State is the sole participant in this pool. This pool primarily holds intergovernmental loans and an interest in a money market mutual fund in the amount of approximately $151,000 with a weighted-average maturity of one day which is rated AAAm by Standard & Poor's and Aaa by Moody's. The loans are not rated by any nationally recognized statistical rating organization; however, as there is the potential for defaults, they are exposed to credit risk. For financial statement purposes, the intergovernmental loans are reflected in the advances to component units line on the statement of net position. The BTI addresses the credit risk by evaluating the need for and establishing a reserve for uncollectible loans.

Reserve

This pool is composed of an interest-bearing depository account with funds totaling approximately $21,915,000 in a bank depository. The pool was created to provide an added layer of security for the WV Money Market and WV Government Money Market Pools. The objective of this pool is to provide support for the WV Money Market and WV Government Money Market Pools to ensure their unit net asset levels do not fall below $0.9975. The State is the sole participant in this pool.

Participant-Directed Accounts

The BTI also maintains pools for individual state agencies with specific investment needs. These pools include the following: Municipal Bond Commission, School Fund, and Economic Development Authority–American Woodmark (EDA–AW). Each agency is the sole owner of the investments in its pool and is responsible for the investment decisions in accordance with the legal restrictions applicable to those assets. The BTI serves as custodian of these pools and has no discretion over investment and financial decisions made for them.

Municipal Bond Commission

This account only holds securities issued by the U.S. Treasury or government agencies. The securities are purchased with specific maturities timed to match bond interest or principal payments.

The BTI's policy does not specifically address maturity restrictions as a means of managing exposure to fair value losses in the Municipal Bond Commission account arising from increasing interest rates. The following table provides information on the weighted-average maturities for the various asset types in the Municipal Bond Commission account (expressed in thousands):

Security Type	Carrying Value	WAM (Days)
U.S. Treasury Strips	$ 1,944	503
U.S. Treasury Bonds/Notes	47,943	405
State and Local Government Securities	166,580	324
Total Assets	$216,467	344

School Fund

The School Fund account holds an interest in a money market mutual fund valued at $1,327,000 with a weighted-average maturity of one day. The mutual fund is rated AAm by Standard & Poor's and Aaa by Moody's as of June 30, 2013 (expressed in thousands):

		Interest Rate Risk			
Security Type	Fair Value	Less than 1	1-5	6-10	More than 10
Governmental Activities:					
Money Market	$1,327	$1,327	$—	$—	$—

EDA-AW

This account holds a U.S. Treasury bond valued at $1,939,000 that matures on August 15, 2023. The Economic Development Authority's investment policy limits this account to holding only U.S. Treasury securities with 20-year maturities at time of purchase (expressed in thousands):

		Interest Rate Risk			
Security Type	Fair Value	Less than 1	1-5	6-10	More than 10
Component Unit Activities:					
U.S. Treasury Bond	$1,939	$—	$—	$—	$1,939

This schedule reconciles disclosed investment values to net position values of the pools as reflected in the accompanying financial statements, at IMB and BTI at June 30, 2013 (expressed in thousands):

	Disclosed Value	Pool Receivables/ (Payables)	Net Position Values
IMB Pools			
Large Cap Domestic Equity	$ 2,366,000	$ 37,280	$ 2,403,280
Non-Large Cap Domestic Equity	893,077	(48,975)	844,102
International Qualified	1,036,753	(67)	1,036,686
International Nonqualified	122,099	(8)	122,091
International Equity*	2,215,282	(86,068)	2,129,214
Short-Term Fixed Income	319,214	(9)	319,205
Total Return Fixed Income*	2,379,811	(66,979)	2,312,832
Core Fixed Income	1,300,573	(22,806)	1,277,767
TIPS Pool	653,972	3,122	657,094
TRS Annuity Pool	—	(94)	(94)
Private Equity	1,155,369	(205)	1,155,164
Real Estate*	981,670	(3,259)	978,411
Hedge Fund	1,291,654	48,443	1,340,097
BTI Pools			
WV Money Market Pool	2,495,868	989	2,496,857
WV Government Money Market Pool	287,184	69	287,253
WV Short-Term Bond Pool	615,807	1,444	617,251
WV Bank Pool	70,012	30	70,042
Loss Amortization Pool	—	—	—
Loan Pool	118,353	13	118,366
Municipal Bond Commission Account	216,467	261	216,728
School Fund Account	1,327	—	1,327
Reserve Pool	21,915	5	21,920
EDA-AW	1,939	33	1,972
Total Pooled Investments	18,544,346	(136,781)	18,407,565
Less EDA	118,202	—	118,202
Less MBC	216,467	261	216,728
Less Nonnegotiable Certificates of Deposits	70,000	30	70,030
Less Reserve Pool in Depository	21,915	5	21,920
Total for Disclosure	$18,117,762	$(137,077)	$17,980,685

* Pools had cash denominated in foreign currencies.

Outside Investments

In addition to the amounts invested with the IMB above, certain funds are permitted to invest bond proceeds with a third-party trustee named in the bond indenture. The following information relates to these outside investments:

Credit Risk

The following table provides information on the credit ratings of the State's third-party trustee investments as of June 30, 2013 (expressed in thousands):

		Credit Rating	
Security Type	**Fair Value**	**S&P**	**Moody's**
Primary Government:			
Guaranteed Investment Contracts	$ 5,178	AA-	A2
	18,990	Unrated	Unrated
Money Market/Mutual Funds	924	AAAm	AAA-mf
	247,907	AAAm	Aaa-mf
	27,326	AAAm	Unrated
	401	Unrated	Unrated
	30,255	AAAm	Aaa
	4,125	AAA	Aaa
Repurchase Agreement*	71,181	AA+	Aaa
U.S. Government and Agency Obligations	100,085	AAAm	Aaa-mf
	$ 506,372		
Pension & Private Purpose Trust Funds:			
Money Market/Mutual Funds	$2,229,217	Unrated	Unrated
Component Units:			
Common and Preferred Stocks	$ 7,196	Unrated	Unrated
Corporate Bonds	8,725	Unrated	Unrated
Corporate Stock	350	Unrated	Unrated
Fixed Income Fund	881	AA-	Unrated
	3,702	AA+	Aa2
Money Market/Mutual Funds	26,712	AAAm	Aaa-mf
	682	AA-	A
	3,963	A+	Unrated
	3,522	Unrated	AA-
	7,350	BBB+	Unrated
	674	Unrated	AAA
	8,298	AA+	AAA
	4,818	Unrated	A+
	319,354	Unrated	Unrated
	570	Unrated	AA
	212,985	AAAm	Aaa
	6,000	AAAm	Unrated
Mortgages Held for Investment	20,941	Unrated	Unrated
Other Investments	132,685	Unrated	Unrated
Repurchase Agreements**	1,532	AA+	AA+
	16,170	Unrated	Unrated
State and Local Government Securities	1,513	AA	Aa1
	4	Unrated	A1
U.S. Government and Agency Obligations	190,854	AA+	Aaa
	50,090	Unrated	Unrated
	1,200	AAAm	Aaammf
	105,146	AA	Aa3
	21,033	AAA	Aaa
	$1,156,950		

Underlying Securities:

*Primary Government:

Federal Agency Obligations $75,751,000

**Component Units:

$16,170,000 is invested by the Foundations at the Higher Education institutions which are reported under FASB and the information is not available.

The $1,532,021 is invested in: Governmental National Mortgage Association $1,079,824

US Veterans Affairs Gtd REMIC 847,127

Concentration of Credit Risk

As of June 30, 2013, the State had investment balances with the following issuers which are greater than or equal to 5% of the respective third-party trustee investment balance (expressed in thousands):

Security Type	Fair Value	Issuer	Percentage of Concentration
Primary Government:			
Repurchase Agreement*	$ 71,181	DEPFA Bank, PLC	14.1%
Component Units:			
Other Investments	120,518	Invested by the Foundations of the Higher Education institutions which are reported under FASB and the information is not available	10.4%

Interest Rate Risk

The following table provides information on the interest rate risk of the State's third-party trustee investments (expressed in thousands):

		Interest Rate Risk				
Security Type	Fair Value	Less than 1	1-5	6-10	More than 10	N/A
Primary Government:						
Guaranteed Investment Contracts	$ 24,168	$ 2,308	$ 2,870	$18,990	$ —	$ —
Money Market/Mutual Funds	310,937	310,937	—	—	—	—
Repurchase Agreements*	71,181	—	—	—	71,181	—
U.S. Government & Agency Obligations	100,086	100,086	—	—	—	—
Total Primary Government	506,372	413,331	2,870	18,990	71,181	—
Pension & Private Purpose Trust Funds:						
Money Market/Mutual Funds	2,229,217	2,229,217	—	—	—	—
Component Units:						
Common and Preferred Stocks	7,196	—	—	—	7,196	—
Corporate Bonds	8,725	8,725	—	—	—	—
Corporate Stock	350	350	—	—	—	—
Fixed Income Fund	4,583	390	2,224	1,499	470	—
Money Market/Mutual Funds	594,928	497,265	11,742	12,121	1,648	72,152
Mortgages Held for Investment	20,941	46	816	1,450	18,629	—
Other Investments	132,685	121,983	1,475	—	—	9,227
Repurchase Agreements**	17,702	16,170	1,532	—	—	—
State and Local Government Securities	1,517	1,513	4	—	—	—
U.S. Government & Agency Obligations	368,323	77,815	156,989	29,428	74,959	29,132
Total Component Units	1,156,950	724,257	174,782	44,498	102,902	110,511
Total Outside Investments	$3,892,539	$3,366,805	$177,652	$63,488	$174,083	$110,511

Underlying Securities:

*Primary Government:

Federal Agency Obligations $75,751,000

**Component Units:

$16,170,000 is invested by the Foundations at the Higher Education institutions which are reported under FASB and the information is not available.

The $1,532,021 is invested in: Governmental National Mortgage Association $1,079,824
US Veterans Affairs Gtd REMIC 847,127

Reconciliation to Financial Statements

The following schedule reconciles the amount disclosed as deposits and investments included in this footnote to cash and cash equivalents, investments, and restricted cash and investments in the statement of net position at June 30, 2013 (expressed in thousands):

Deposits:

Cash and Cash Equivalents as Reported on the Statement of Net Position	$ 5,220,295
Cash and Cash Equivalents as Reported on the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position	501,565
Add:	
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents as Reported on the Statement of Net Position	258,393
Certificates of Deposit Disclosed as Deposits	82,001
Less:	
Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash Disclosed as Investments	(5,485,844)
Cash with U.S. Treasury for Unemployment Programs	(119,237)
Reported Value of Deposits as Disclosed in this Footnote	$ 457,173

Investments:

Investments as Reported on the Statement of Net Position	$ 2,037,738
Investments as Reported on the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position	14,234,095
Add:	
Restricted Investments as Reported on the Statement of Net Position	201,399
Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash Disclosed as Investments	5,485,844
Less:	
Nonnegotiable Certificates of Deposit Disclosed as Deposits	(82,001)
Accrued Interest Disclosed as Investments	(3,851)
Reported Value of Investments as Disclosed in this Footnote	$21,873,224

NOTE 5

RECEIVABLES
(Expressed in Thousands)

Receivables at June 30, 2013, consisted of the following:

	Governmental Funds				
	General	Transportation	Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority	Other Governmental	Total Governmental Receivables
Taxes	$445,292	$ 80,940	$ —	$ —	$526,232
Accounts	169,646	78,107	34,068	10,222	292,043
Loans	4,472	—	—	—	4,472
Accrued Interest	145	—	2	13	160
Total Receivables	619,555	159,047	34,070	10,235	822,907
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	(84,671)	—	—	(2,236)	(86,907)
Receivables, Net	$534,884	$159,047	$34,070	$ 7,999	$736,000
As reported on the Fund Financial Statements:					
Current Receivables	$534,884	$159,047	$34,070	$7,999	$736,000
Noncurrent Receivables	—	—	—	—	—
Total Receivables, Net	$534,884	$159,047	$34,070	$ 7,999	$736,000

	Fiduciary Funds	
	Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds	SMART 529
Accounts	$ 3,444	$ —
Loans	6,022	—
Leases	—	—
Contributions Receivable	39,908	2,030
Accrued Interest	—	—
Total Receivables	49,374	2,030
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	(468)	—
Receivables, Net	$48,906	$2,030
As reported on the Fund Financial Statements:		
Current Receivables, Net	$48,906	$2,030
Noncurrent Receivables, Net	—	—
Receivables, Net	$48,906	$2,030

Enterprise Funds

Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund	Workers' Compensation Fund	Unemployment Compensation	West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council	Public Employees' Insurance Agency	Board of Risk and Insurance Management	Other Enterprise	Total Enterprise	Internal Service Funds
$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
432	20,994	59,780	18	24,112	4,001	1,224	110,561	8,747
539,935	—	—	475,857	—	—	111,741	1,127,533	—
—	—	—	1,776	—	—	86	1,862	—
540,367	20,994	59,780	477,651	24,112	4,001	113,051	1,239,956	8,747
—	—	—	—	(1,555)	—	—	(1,555)	—
$540,367	$20,994	$59,780	$477,651	$22,557	$4,001	$113,051	$1,238,401	$8,747
$ 29,422	$ 20,994	$ 59,780	$ 19,653	$ 22,557	$4,001	$ 7,902	$ 164,309	$8,747
510,945	—	—	457,998	—	–	105,149	1,074,092	—
$540,367	$20,994	$59,780	$477,651	$22,557	$4,001	$113,051	$1,238,401	$8,747

Discretely Presented Component Units

West Virginia Lottery	Economic Development Authority	Housing Development Fund	Parkways Authority	Water Development Authority	Higher Education	Regional Jail Authority	School Building Authority	Other Component Units	Total Discretely Presented Component Units
$35,997	$ —	$778,744	$2,583	$ 52	$116,749	$14,781	$ —	$1,565	$ 950,471
—	107,667	57,171	—	230,816	64,844	—	—	6,990	467,488
—	62,635	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62,635
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	4,658	232	40	3,499	—	—	135	—	8,564
35,997	174,960	836,147	2,623	234,367	181,593	14,781	135	8,555	1,489,158
—	(5,800)	(103,926)	—	—	(31,006)	—	—	—	(140,732)
$35,997	$169,160	$732,221	$2,623	$234,367	$150,587	$14,781	$135	$8,555	$1,348,426
$35,997	$ 13,418	$ 5,451	$2,623	$ 10,304	$ 104,544	$14,781	$135	$1,880	$ 189,133
—	155,742	726,770	—	224,063	46,043	—	—	6,675	1,159,293
$35,997	$169,160	$732,221	$2,623	$234,367	$150,587	$14,781	$135	$8,555	$1,348,426

Taxes Receivable

Taxes receivable at June 30, 2013, consisted of the following:

	Governmental Funds		
	General	**Transportation**	**Total**
Taxes Receivable:			
Consumer Sales & Use	$127,162	$ —	$127,162
Personal Income	165,675	—	165,675
Severance	60,135	—	60,135
Business & Occupation	9,057	—	9,057
Automobile Privilege Taxes	—	17,868	17,868
Gasoline Excise	—	60,281	60,281
Registration Fees	—	2,791	2,791
Insurance	36,259	—	36,259
Corporate Net Income	15,412	—	15,412
Medicaid	24,549	—	24,549
Other	7,043	—	7,043
	445,292	80,940	526,232
Refunds Allowance	(25,960)	—	(25,960)
Total	$419,332	$80,940	$500,272

Leases Receivable

The Economic Development Authority has entered into long-term direct financing lease agreements with commercial entities for land, buildings, and equipment. A schedule of future lease amounts due to the Economic Development Authority is as follows:

Year Ended June 30	**Direct Financing Leases Amounts Due**
2014	$ 6,174
2015	6,174
2016	4,796
2017	4,796
2018	4,795
2019-2035	53,438
Total Minimum Amount Due	80,173
Less Amount Representing Interest	(17,538)
Present Value of Minimum Lease Amount Due	$62,635

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
JUNE
20
1863
MONTANI SEMPER LIBERI.

NOTE 6

INTERFUND BALANCES

The following table details the interfund balances and activity as of and for the year ended June 30, 2013 (expressed in thousands):

	Due From			
	Governmental			Proprietary
Due To	General	Transportation	Other Nonmajor	Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund
Governmental Funds:				
General	$ —	$ 320	$ 68	$ —
Transportation	142	—	—	—
Other Nonmajor Governmental	39	—	—	—
Total Governmental Funds	181	320	68	—
Proprietary Funds:				
Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund	—	—	3	—
Workers' Compensation Fund	—	—	—	—
Unemployment Compensation	378	52	—	—
Public Employees' Insurance Agency	368	7	—	—
Other Nonmajor Enterprise	1,202	149	3	—
Internal Service Funds	6,247	—	18	—
Total Proprietary Funds	8,195	208	24	—
Fiduciary Funds:				
Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds	1,265,072	134,542	22,096	592
Discretely Presented Component Units				
Major:				
West Virginia Lottery	—	—	—	—
Water Development Authority	—	—	—	28
Higher Education	6,429	—	3,052	—
Nonmajor:				
Educational Broadcasting Authority	47	—	—	—
State Rail Authority	1,262	—	—	—
Total Discretely Presented Component Units	7,738	—	3,052	28
Total	$1,281,186	$135,070	$25,240	$620

The General Fund Due To Other Funds includes $145 million to the Public Employees' Retirement System (see the Commitments section of Note 15) and $6 million to Higher Education for educational programs.

The Public Employees' Insurance Agency includes $5.2 million due to the Other Employee Benefit Trust Fund (RHBT) for benefits paid on its behalf.

Due From								
Proprietary								
Workers' Compensation	West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council	Public Employees' Insurance Agency	Board of Risk and Insurance Management	Other Nonmajor Enterprise	Internal Service Funds	Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds	Discretely Presented Component Units	Total
$ —	$ —	$ 306	$ —	$ 37	$ 85	$ 1	$232,774	$ 233,591
—	—	7	—	—	—	—	527	676
417	—	16	—	—	—	—	1,008	1,480
417	—	329	—	37	85	1	234,309	235,747
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	269	699
—	—	—	—	—	168	—	1,637	2,180
—	—	2	—	1	8	—	42	1,407
—	—	138	12	8	219	122	346	7,110
—	—	141	12	9	395	122	2,294	11,400
8	—	5,637	372	2,186	9,505	290	331,525	1,771,825
—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
—	114	6	—	—	—	—	—	148
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,000	11,481
—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	49
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1,263
—	114	11	—	—	—	—	2,000	12,943
$425	$114	$6,118	$384	$2,232	$9,985	$413	$570,128	$2,031,915

Due from discretely presented component units includes $232 million from the Lottery. The General Fund received $146 million to be appropriated at a later date. The Legislature also approved the following distributions from the Lottery to the School Building ($3.7 million), Senior Services ($22.8 million), Department of Education - Public Education ($12 million), Human Services ($29 million), and various other general purposes.

*The Retiree Health Benefit Trust (RHBT) has not recorded a Due From equal to the Due To recorded at the agencies participating in the plan. GASB 43 requires that only the revenue/receivable that has a reasonable expectation of collection be recorded at RHBT, whereas GASB 45 requires each agency to record its contractually owed liability to RHBT. The agencies have recorded a Due to RHBT of $1.6 billion related to these receivables and obligations.

NOTE 7

INTERFUND TRANSFERS

Interfund transfers for the year ended June 30, 2013, consisted of the following (expressed in thousands):

	Transfers From		
	Governmental		
Transfers To	General	Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority	Other Nonmajor
Governmental Funds:			
General	$ —	$17,501	$28,703
Transportation	21,049	—	—
Other Nonmajor Governmental	63,274	—	624
Total Governmental Funds	84,323	17,501	29,327
Proprietary Funds:			
Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund	—	—	30,850
Workers' Compensation Fund	192,649	—	—
West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council	—	—	1,244
Other Nonmajor Enterprise	13,519	—	—
Internal Service Funds	1,357	—	—
Total Proprietary Funds	207,525	—	32,094
Total	$291,848	$17,501	$61,421

The amortization of the deferred outflow of resources for future tobacco settlement revenue of the Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority resulted in a transfer of $17.5 million to the General Fund. The General Fund transferred $24 million to the West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council and $19.6 million to the Economic Development Project Fund for bond debt service. The General Fund also transferred certain dedicated taxes, in the amount of $192.6 million, to the Workers' Compensation Fund to reduce the unfunded liability for claims prior to June 30, 2005. Of the $21 million transferred from the General Fund to

Transfers From				
Proprietary				
Unemployment Compensation	West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council	Other Nonmajor Enterprise	Internal Service Funds	Total
$ —	$ —	$17,275	$ —	$ 63,479
—	—	—	—	21,049
959	—	—	5,560	70,417
959	—	17,275	5,560	154,945
—	4,162	—	—	35,012
—	—	—	—	192,649
—	—	—	—	1,244
—	1,831	—	—	15,350
—	—	—	—	1,357
—	5,993	—	—	245,612
$ 959	$5,993	$17,275	$5,560	$400,557

Transportation, $11.3 million is allocated sales tax, and the balance is miscellaneous legislative appropriations. Legislation passed during fiscal year 2013 required a reappropriation of funds from the Office of the Insurance Commissioner, resulting in a $24.5 million transfer to the General Fund. The Water Pollution Revolving fund received $30.9 million in ARRA grants from the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection. All other transfers are made to finance various programs as authorized by the Legislature.

NOTE 8

RESTRICTED ASSETS

Restricted assets are held by special revenue funds, a debt service fund, enterprise funds, internal service funds, a fiduciary fund, and discretely presented component units, primarily for the repayment of future long-term obligations and benefits payments. The restricted assets, composed of cash, investments, and other similar assets at June 30, 2013, are as follows (expressed in thousands):

	Cash	Investments	Other	Totals
Special Revenue:				
Environmental Programs	$ 364	$ —	$ —	$ 364
Public Service Commission	1,242	—	—	1,242
	1,606	—	—	1,606
Debt Service:				
West Virginia Infrastructure and Job Development Council	19	—	—	19
Total Debt Service	19	—	—	19
Enterprise:				
Public Employees' Insurance Agency	20,916	—	—	20,916
Board of Risk and Insurance Management	7,441	43,388	202,312	253,141
Total Enterprise	28,357	43,388	202,312	274,057
Internal Service:				
State Building Fund	49,281	—	—	49,281
Travel Management	2,420	—	—	2,420
Total Internal Services	51,701	—	—	51,701
Discretely Presented Component Units:				
West Virginia Lottery	1,640	—	—	1,640
Economic Development Authority	9,559	—	—	9,559
Housing Development Fund	78,448	120,178	694,961	893,587
Parkways Authority	13,306	36,301	—	49,607
Water Development Authority	16,402	1,532	211,725	229,659
Regional Jail Authority	20,683	—	—	20,683
Solid Waste Management Board	2,843	—	1,762	4,605
Educational Broadcasting Authority	—	—	292	292
Racing Commission	33,829	—	825	34,654
Total Discretely Presented Component Units	176,710	158,011	909,565	1,244,286
Total Restricted Assets	$258,393	$201,399	$1,111,877	$1,571,669

Special Revenue Funds

Environmental Protection has restricted cash held in trust "to protect human health and the environment, in accordance with the terms of the State and Federal Consent Decrees..." The Public Service Commission (PSC) has restricted cash held in trust in accordance with PSC General Order 250-T. The funds are for Telecommunications Relay Services under the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Debt Service

The West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council's cash is restricted by constraints placed on its use of resources by external creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or by law through constitutional provisions and enabling legislation. Their Debt Service Fund accounts are used for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, principal and interest on long-term debt.

Enterprise Funds

The Public Employees' Insurance Agency's restricted assets are the premium stabilization fund consisting of accumulated dividends and interest on optional life insurance policies to defray future premium increases. The Board of Risk and Insurance Management's (BRIM) cash and investment assets include funds to provide mine subsidence, medical malpractice, and general liability insurance coverage. BRIM's other restricted assets include advance deposits with insurance companies of $202 million and $692 thousand in receivables.

Internal Service Funds

The State Building Fund's restricted assets are held in trust primarily for the costs of asbestos removal and other capital projects. Travel Management Fund's restricted assets are held in escrow for capital outlay.

Discretely Presented Component Units

The West Virginia Lottery's assets are restricted for the renovation of the recently purchased Lottery building. The Economic Development Authority's assets are restricted to provide assurance that adequate amounts will be available to repay notes secured by the real estate being leased and to guarantee portions of certain loans made for economic development purposes. The Housing Development Fund's cash and cash equivalents assets are restricted on behalf of mortgagors and for payments collected on mortgages for which the fund acts as servicer only. The investments are primarily United States government and agency obligations, investment agreements, and certificates of deposit with maturities greater than 90 days to meet the requirements of bond resolutions. Other restricted assets for the Housing Development Fund of $695 million include certain foreclosed properties, properties developed for flood activities, other land for restricted housing purposes, and miscellaneous receivables. These assets are restricted subject to the provisions of bond resolutions, or state or federal regulations. The Parkways Authority's assets are restricted for construction, turnpike maintenance and operation, and debt service. The cash and investment assets of the Water Development Authority are restricted as part of applicable bond covenants and the other restricted assets are $212 million restricted for revenue bonds receivable net of unamortized discount. The Regional Jail Authority's assets are restricted because of a safekeeping arrangement with inmates and for debt service and compliance with bond covenants. The Educational Broadcasting Authority's (EBA) other restricted assets are in a charitable trust allowing the use of part of the interest to benefit the EBA. The Solid Waste Management Board's assets are restricted because their use is limited by applicable repayment agreements and certain assets are set aside to administer a revolving loan program in accordance with appropriations by the Legislature. The West Virginia Racing Commission's cash is restricted for unclaimed winning tickets and other trust holdings which are mandated by West Virginia Code.

NOTE 9

CAPITAL ASSETS

Governmental Activities
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Governmental Activities:				
Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated:				
Land	$1,105,582	$ 54,573	$ (1,965)	$ 1,158,190
Construction in Progress	929,326	416,519	(460,556)	885,289
Total Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated	2,034,908	471,092	(462,521)	2,043,479
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated:				
Building and Improvements	1,228,082	115,434	(12,869)	1,330,647
Equipment	429,674	34,449	(25,645)	438,478
Infrastructure	11,255,485	366,807	(128)	11,622,164
Library Holdings	18,059	417	(1,030)	17,446
Land Improvements	22,646	1,543	(325)	23,864
Intangibles	35,873	301	—	36,174
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated	12,989,819	518,951	(39,997)	13,468,773
Less Accumulated Depreciation for:				
Building and Improvements	(455,566)	(32,801)	11,346	(477,021)
Equipment	(304,181)	(36,688)	24,301	(316,568)
Infrastructure	(5,043,095)	(302,702)	1	(5,345,796)
Library Holdings	(17,039)	(441)	1,030	(16,450)
Land Improvements	(10,069)	(1,057)	259	(10,867)
Intangibles	(23,471)	(3,914)	—	(27,385)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(5,853,421)	(377,603)	36,937	(6,194,087)
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net	7,136,398	141,348	(3,060)	7,274,686
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	$9,171,306	$ 612,440	$(465,581)	$ 9,318,165

Depreciation expense was charged to functions as follows:

Legislative	$ 6
Judicial	247
Executive	2,090
Administration	24,295
Commerce	5,275
Environmental Protection	107
Employment Programs	167
Education	2,214
Health & Human Resources	3,604
Military Affairs and Public Safety	12,778
Revenue	945
Transportation	325,668
Veterans Assistance	54
Regulatory Boards and Commissions	153
Total Governmental Activities Depreciation Expense	$ 377,603

Business-type Activities
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Business-type Activities:				
Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated:				
Land	$ 611	$ —	$ —	$ 611
Total Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated	611	—	—	611
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated:				
Buildings and Improvements	1,663	303	—	1,966
Equipment	6,594	316	(50)	6,860
Intangibles	8,730	—	—	8,730
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated	16,987	619	(50)	17,556
Less Accumulated Depreciation for:				
Buildings and Improvements	(855)	(65)	—	(920)
Equipment	(5,401)	(298)	50	(5,649)
Intangibles	(6,787)	(1,419)	—	(8,206)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(13,043)	(1,782)	50	(14,775)
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated, Net	3,944	(1,163)	—	2,781
Business-type Activities Capital Assets, Net	$ 4,555	$(1,163)	$ —	$ 3,392

Depreciation expense was charged to functions as follows:

Public Employees' Insurance Agency	$1,531
Alcohol Beverage Control Administration	175
Correctional Industries	76
Total Business-type Activities Depreciation Expense	$1,782

Discretely Presented Component Units
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Discrete Component Unit Activities:				
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated:				
Land	$ 203,086	$ 46,972	$ (4,699)	$ 245,359
Construction in progress	164,952	225,827	(143,681)	247,098
Total Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated	368,038	272,799	(148,380)	492,457
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated:				
Building & Improvements	2,770,981	149,292	(20,177)	2,900,096
Equipment	434,465	40,301	(16,535)	458,231
Infrastructure	1,266,707	45,735	(273)	1,312,169
Library Holdings	166,692	7,569	(556)	173,705
Land Improvements	77,438	3,245	(7,969)	72,714
Intangibles	154,599	20,157	(14)	174,742
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated	4,870,882	266,299	(45,524)	5,091,657
Less Accumulated Depreciation for:				
Building & Improvements	(798,090)	(65,571)	5,148	(858,513)
Equipment	(286,921)	(32,020)	13,032	(305,909)
Infrastructure	(780,795)	(40,063)	224	(820,634)
Library Holdings	(136,413)	(8,256)	367	(144,302)
Land Improvements	(30,776)	(4,032)	134	(34,674)
Intangibles	(80,986)	(21,233)	20	(102,199)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(2,113,981)	(171,175)	18,925	(2,266,231)
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated Net	2,756,901	95,124	(26,599)	2,825,426
Discrete Component Unit Activities Capital Assets, Net	$ 3,124,939	$ 367,923	$(174,979)	$ 3,317,883

Depreciation expense charged to functions as follows:

Economic Development Authority	$ 1,221
Housing Development Fund	398
Parkways Authority	35,595
Water Development Authority	837
Higher Education	123,402
Educational Broadcasting Authority	893
Jobs Investment Trust	26
State Rail Authority	1,774
Solid Waste Management Board	5
Regional Jail Authority	4,816
Lottery	2,095
Public Defenders Corporation	77
School Building Authority	26
Municipal Pension Oversight Board	10
Total Discrete Component Unit Depreciation Expense	$ 171,175

NOTE 10

LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

Primary Government:

Long-term obligations at June 30, 2013, and changes for the fiscal year then ended are as follows (expressed in thousands):

Governmental Activities	Balance June 30, 2012 As Restated	Additions	Reductions	Other Changes	Balance June 30, 2013	Amount Due Within One Year
General Obligation Bonds:						
Transportation	$ 270,595	$ —	$ (25,230)	$ —	$ 245,365	$ 24,840
Premium/(Discount)	21,902	—	(1,726)	—	20,176	1,721
Total Transportation	292,497	—	(26,956)	—	265,541	26,561
WV Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council	239,361	4,251	(15,170)	—	228,442	15,383
Premium/(Discount)	5,180	—	(387)	—	4,793	387
Total WV Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council	244,541	4,251	(15,557)	—	233,235	15,770
Total General Obligation Bonds	537,038	4,251	(42,513)	—	498,776	42,331
Revenue Bonds:						
Transportation	100,370	—	(23,370)	—	77,000	24,475
Premium/(Discount)	4,078	—	(1,019)	—	3,059	1,019
Total Transportation	104,448	—	(24,389)	—	80,059	25,494
Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority	887,358	8,598	(36,360)	—	859,596	—
Economic Development Project Fund	181,920	—	(8,850)	—	173,070	9,240
Premium/(Discount)	(838)	—	70	—	(768)	(70)
Total Economic Development Project Fund	181,082	—	(8,780)	—	172,302	9,170
Education, Arts, Sciences, & Tourism Fund	151,020	—	(2,770)	—	148,250	2,880
Premium/(Discount)	6,887	—	(246)	—	6,641	246
Total Education, Arts, Sciences, & Tourism Fund	157,907	—	(3,016)	—	154,891	3,126
Total Revenue Bonds	1,330,795	8,598	(72,545)	—	1,266,848	37,790
Capital Leases - Governmental	10,183	495	(1,200)	—	9,478	1,270
Capital Leases - Internal Service Funds	3,287	—	(101)	—	3,186	108
Capital Leases Payable to Component Units	267,040	—	(10,885)	—	256,155	12,410
Total Capital Leases (see Note 11)	280,510	495	(12,186)	—	268,819	13,788
Notes Payable	29,045	6,121	(13,726)	—	21,440	11,249
Other Obligations:						
Medicaid	321,779	55,969	(2,441)	—	375,307	375,307
Tax Refunds	260,310	257,734	(260,310)	—	257,734	229,823
Claims and Judgments (see Note 15)	478,215	114,550	(87,634)	—	505,131	41,959
Other	62,226	97,433	(76,246)	—	83,413	51,953
Total Accrued and Other Liabilities	1,122,530	525,686	(426,631)	—	1,221,585	699,042
Compensated Absences	104,508	3,846	(16,513)	—	91,841	59,711
Net Pension Obligation (see Note 12)	115,265	7,859	—	—	123,124	—
Total Other Obligations	1,342,303	537,391	(443,144)	—	1,436,550	758,753
Total Governmental Activities Long-Term Obligations	$3,519,691	$556,856	$(584,114)	$ —	$3,492,433	$863,911

Business-type Activities	Balance June 30, 2012, as Restated	Additions	Reductions	Balance June 30, 2013	Amount Due Within One Year
WV Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council Revenue Bonds	$ 115,710	$ 27,435	$ (29,230)	$ 113,915	$ 2,710
Premium/(Discount)	1,315	482	(215)	1,582	52
Total WV Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council Revenue Bonds	117,025	27,917	(29,445)	115,497	2,762
Accrued Tuition Contract Benefits	97,265	—	(5,417)	91,848	15,500
Insurance and Compensation Benefits	2,179,289	657,800	(753,501)	2,083,588	367,321
Compensated Absences	610	69	(66)	613	139
Accrued and Other	9,904	1,211	(1,383)	9,732	9,732
Total Business-type Activities Long-Term	$2,404,093	$686,997	$(789,812)	$2,301,278	$395,454

The assets of the general, special revenue, and internal service funds are used to liquidate the capital lease obligations and accrued and other liabilities of their respective fund types. Compensated absences liabilities are liquidated by the applicable governmental and internal service funds that account for the salaries and wages of the related employees. The net pension obligations are liquidated by the State's governmental and internal service funds that contribute toward the pension funds based on plans established by the action of the State Legislature. Internal service funds predominantly serve the governmental funds. Accordingly, long-term liabilities for them are included as part of the totals for governmental activities. At year-end, $1.6 million of internal service funds compensated absences are included in the governmental amounts.

Senate Bill 1002, enacted in January 2005, provides that on and after February 1, 2005, bonds may not be issued or refunded by the State or any of its agencies, boards, or commissions without the express written direction of the governor if (1) the ultimate user of the proceeds of the bonds is the State or any of its agencies, boards, commissions, or departments, or (2) the issuance or refunding of the bonds implicates the State's credit rating.

Compliance – Various debt agreements governing the State's bonds contain a number of covenants, including continuing disclosure requirements, debt service coverage ratio, and maintaining debt service reserve and maintenance reserve funds. It is required that debt service reserve funds, and maintenance reserve funds are to be held with a trustee. As of June 30, 2013, the debt service reserve funds approximated $73 million, and the maintenance reserve funds approximated $10 million.

General Obligation Bonds – The State has constitutionally limited its ability to incur debt. The State's general obligation debt must be authorized by constitutional amendment. A proposed amendment must be approved by two-thirds of both the Senate and the House of Delegates before it can be ratified or rejected by the voters. Once the amendment has voter approval, the Legislature must pass specific legislation authorizing the issuance of general obligation debt. Bonds for veterans' bonuses were authorized in 1973, 1992, and

2004. The bonds authorized were $40 million, $4 million, and $8 million, respectively. General revenue funds were available for these bonuses; therefore, none of these bonds were issued. General obligation bonds outstanding at June 30, 2013, were as follows (expressed in thousands):

	Final Maturity Date	Interest Rate(s)%	Balance
Transportation Bonds:			
Payable from State Road Fund to build roads, issued under:			
1996 SAFE Roads Amendment	2025	3.00-5.50%	$265,541
Infrastructure Bonds:			
Payable from dedicated severance tax revenues to fund water, wastewater, and economic development projects	2027	0.20-7.625%	233,235
Total			$498,776

Future amounts required to pay principal and interest on general obligation bonds at June 30, 2013, were as follows (expressed in thousands):

Year Ended June 30	Principal	Interest	Total
2014	$ 33,195	$ 19,181	$ 52,376
2015	34,875	17,563	52,438
2016	36,655	15,830	52,485
2017	24,975	13,958	38,933
2018	26,350	12,641	38,991
2019-2023	145,305	42,846	188,151
2024-2028	93,290	8,306	101,596
	394,645	130,325	524,970
Premium	24,969	—	24,969
Total	419,614	$130,325	$549,939

Capital Appreciation Bonds

Year Ended June 30	Principal Net of Accreted Amounts	Future Accreted Amounts	Total
2014	7,028	$ 123	$ 7,151
2015	6,621	479	7,100
2016	6,239	810	7,049
2017	5,975	1,150	7,125
2018	5,604	1,471	7,075
2019-2023	27,927	13,723	41,650
2024-2028	19,768	17,732	37,500
Total	79,162	$35,488	$114,650
Total General Obligation Bonds	$498,776		

Revenue Bonds – Revenue bonds are issued by various state departments, agencies and authorities, and economic development projects. Revenue bonds are issued pursuant to specific statutory provisions enacted by the Legislature primarily for the purpose of financing capital construction. Principal and interest payments are made from specifically dedicated fees and other revenues. Revenue bonds do not constitute a general obligation of the State. The Division of Highways has been authorized to issue revenue bonds in the amount of $200 million by constitutional amendment. The Division has issued $186 million, leaving $14 million in bonds authorized but not issued. The following describes the purpose and dedicated revenue source of revenue bonds outstanding at June 30, 2013:

Agency	Purpose	Revenue Source
Transportation	Highway, road, and bridge construction	Federal reimbursement allowed by Title 23, Section 122
Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority	To issue bonds to receive lump sum in lieu of future annual payments from MSA	100% of receipts from Tobacco MSA until bonds are paid
Economic Development Project Fund	To provide grants for various economic development projects	Certain net profits of the West Virginia Lottery
Education, Arts, Sciences, and Tourism Fund	Capital projects which promote education, arts, sciences, and tourism	Certain net profits of the West Virginia Lottery
WV Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council	To fund water and sewer infrastructure projects	Certain repayment of defined loans

The Taxable Tobacco Settlement Asset-Backed Bonds, Series 2007 are comprised of two series of turbo term bonds, the Taxable Tobacco Settlement Asset-Backed Bonds, Series 2007A, which are current interest bonds issued in the amount of $845,810,000**,** and the Taxable Tobacco Settlement Asset-Backed Bonds, Series 2007B, which are capital appreciation bonds in the amount of $65,331,503**.** The Series 2007 Bonds are secured by and are payable solely from the right, title, and interest of the Authority of 100% of the Tobacco Receipts**,** and investment earnings on the accounts with the trustee under the Indenture**.** The tobacco receipts through 2039 have been estimated to be approximately $2.4 billion, using 85% (the percentage actually received since 2005) of the amount calculated by the National Governor's Association. Assuming a 5.2% interest rate, the net present value of the receipts is $897 million. During FY 2013, $95.1 million was paid for interest and principal. Actual tobacco receipts of $93.9 million and interest earnings were used for the payments.

Economic Development Grants Fund

The Economic Development Project Fund bonds, issued by EDA in FY 2004 in the amount of $249.9 million to provide financing for various economic development project grants, are payable through 2027. The State has committed to appropriate each year, from the West Virginia Lottery net profits, amounts sufficient to cover the principal and interest requirements on the EDA debt. EDA has pledged these revenues as the sole security for the bonds. Total principal and interest remaining on the debt is $253.9 million with annual requirements ranging from $19.0 million in FY 2014 to $7.1 million in the final year. For the current year, principal and interest paid were $18.8 million and the net profits of the Lottery committed to the debt were $19 million.

EAST Fund

New Education, Arts, Sciences, and Tourism Fund (EAST) bonds were issued by the Economic Development Authority (EDA) in FY 2011 in the amount of $155.6 million to provide financing for capital projects which promote education, and tourism, payable through 2040. The State has committed to appropriate each year, from the West Virginia Lottery net profits, amounts sufficient to cover the principal and interest requirements on the EDA debt. EDA has pledged these revenues as the sole security for the bonds. Total principal and interest remaining on the new debt is $269.9 million. For the current year, principal and interest paid were $10 million and the net profits of the Lottery committed to the debt were $10 million.

Revenue bonds outstanding at June 30, 2013, were as follows (expressed in thousands):

	Issue Date	Final Maturity Date	Interest Rate(s)%	Balance
Transportation	2006-2009	2016	3.75-5.00	$ 80,059
Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority	2007	2047	7.47-8.50	859,596
Economic Development Project Fund	2004	2027	1.20-6.07	172,302
Education, Arts, Sciences, and Tourism Fund	2010	2040	2.00-5.00	154,891
Subtotal Governmental				1,266,848
WV Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council	2003-2012	2045	2.625-5.50	115,497
Total				$1,382,345

Future amounts required to pay principal and interest on revenue bonds at June 30, 2013, were as follows (expressed in thousands):

Year Ended June 30	Principal	Interest	Total
2014	$ 61,700	$ 80,070	$ 141,770
2015	65,375	76,476	141,851
2016	69,475	72,667	142,142
2017	46,395	69,133	115,528
2018	39,135	66,436	105,571
2019-2023	251,485	288,155	539,640
2024-2028	342,255	185,955	528,210
2029-2033	288,055	60,990	349,045
2034-2038	64,350	17,561	81,911
2039-2043	32,040	3,602	35,642
2044-2048	3,915	243	4,158
	1,264,180	921,288	2,185,468
Premium	10,514	—	10,514
Total	1,274,694	$921,288	$2,195,982

Capital Appreciation Bonds

Year Ended June 30	Principal Net of Accreted Amounts	Future Accreted Amounts	Total
2014	—	$ 9,344	$ 9,344
2015	—	10,155	10,155
2016	—	11,037	11,037
2017	—	11,995	11,995
2018	—	13,036	13,036
2019-2023	—	84,248	84,248
2024-2028	—	127,735	127,735
2029-2033	—	178,059	178,059
2034-2038	—	105,251	105,251
2039-2043	107,651	4,550	112,201
Total	107,651	$555,410	$663,061
Total Revenue Bonds	$1,382,345		

Certain revenue bonds have call provisions providing for redemption at the option of the State, beginning ten years following the date of issuance, in whole or in part, in inverse order of maturity, and pay a redemption price not exceeding 103% of par value. Notes payable are issued by Information Services and Communications and Travel Management internal service funds for the purpose of financing various equipment and vehicles (expressed in thousands).

	Final Maturity Date	Interest Rate(s)%	Balance
Information Services and Communications	2013-2017	0.00-2.73	$ 5,279
Travel Management	2013-2017	0.99-3.24	16,161
Total Notes Payable			$21,440

Future amounts required to pay principal and interest on notes payable at June 30, 2013, were as follows (expressed in thousands):

Year Ended June 30	Principal	Interest	Total
2014	$11,250	$304	$11,554
2015	6,239	138	6,377
2016	3,027	35	3,062
2017	924	3	927
Total Notes Payable	$21,440	$480	$21,920

Discretely Presented Component Units

Summary of Discretely Presented Component Unit Debt
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Balance June 30, 2012, as Restated	Debt Issued	Debt Paid	Other Changes	Balance June 30, 2013	Amount Due Within One Year
Revenue Bonds:						
Economic Development Authority	$ 267,040	$ —	$ (10,885)	$ —	$ 256,155	$ 12,410
Housing Development Fund	580,778	21,000	(146,360)	(511)	454,907	40,425
Parkways Authority	63,731	—	(7,895)	(151)	55,685	7,910
Water Development Authority	233,414	66,855	(75,830)	—	224,439	7,939
Higher Education	1,223,152	282,516	(230,364)	—	1,275,304	115,198
Regional Jail Authority	62,040	—	(5,550)	—	56,490	5,840
School Building Authority	509,969	24,425	(35,275)	—	499,119	36,930
Total Discretely Presented Component Unit Revenue Bonds	$2,940,124	$394,796	$ (512,159)	$ (662)	$2,822,099	$226,652
Capital Leases:						
Parkways Authority	$ 71	$ —	$ (71)	$ —	$ —	$ —
Higher Education	39,038	1,995	(3,975)	—	37,058	4,368
Total Discretely Presented Component Unit Capital Leases (see Note 11)	$ 39,109	$ 1,995	$ (4,046)	$ —	$ 37,058	$ 4,368
Notes Payable:						
Housing Development Fund	$ 606	$ 250	$ (65)	$ —	$ 791	$ —
Economic Development Authority	6,541	1,978	(424)	—	8,095	761
Higher Education	32,751	25,557	(26,296)	—	32,012	1,134
Job Investment Trust	16,523	1,045	(6,000)	—	11,568	5,967
Total Discretely Presented Component Unit Notes Payable	$ 56,421	$ 28,830	$ (32,785)	$ —	$ 52,466	$ 7,862

Revenue Bonds – Revenue bonds are issued by various component units pursuant to specific statutory provisions enacted by the Legislature for the purpose of financing capital construction. Principal and interest payments are made from specifically dedicated fees and other revenue sources, such as tuition and registration fees, dedicated court fees,

mortgage loan repayments, and certain nontoll revenues. Revenue bonds do not constitute general debt of the State (expressed in thousands):

	Issue Date	Final Maturity Date	Interest Rate(s)%	Balance
Economic Development Authority	1999-2012	2034	2.07-5.23	$ 256,155
Housing Development Fund	1998-2013	2041	0.30-6.00	454,907
Parkways Authority	2002-2008	2019	3.50-5.25	55,685
Water Development Authority	2003-2012	2044	2.00-5.250	224,439
Higher Education	1998-2013	2043	2.97-7.65	1,275,304
Regional Jail Authority	1998	2021	5.12-5.35	56,490
School Building Authority	2002-2013	2031	2.00-6.92	499,119
Total Revenue Bonds				$2,822,099

Future amounts required to pay principal and interest on revenue bonds of the discretely presented component units at June 30, 2013, were as follows (expressed in thousands):

Year Ended June 30	Principal	Interest	Total
2014	$ 225,240	$ 107,750	$ 332,990
2015	131,109	102,628	233,737
2016	125,935	99,241	225,176
2017	127,232	94,537	221,769
2018	129,222	89,739	218,961
2019-2023	609,883	369,622	979,505
2024-2028	649,761	256,813	906,574
2029-2033	376,019	138,880	514,899
2034-2038	259,527	47,831	307,358
2039-2043	114,662	8,910	123,572
2044-2045	4,070	206	4,276
	2,752,660	1,316,157	4,068,817
Discount	(357)	—	(357)
Premium	69,796	—	69,796
Total	$2,822,099	$1,316,157	$4,138,256

Notes payable are issued for various reasons, including construction and the purchase of land, buildings, and vehicles. For detailed information on specific notes, see the separately issued financial statements of the discretely presented component units.

The following is a summary of notes payable at June 30, 2013 (expressed in thousands):

	Issue Date	Final Maturity Date	Interest Rate(s)%	Balance
Housing Development Fund	2008-2013	N/A	0.00	$ 791
Economic Development Authority	2007 & 2013	2029	3.00	8,095
Higher Education	2008-2013	2031	1.90-5.54	32,012
Jobs Investment Trust	2003-2004	2014	6.52-6.95	11,568
Total Notes Payable				$52,466

Future amounts required to pay principal and interest on notes payable of the discretely presented component units at June 30, 2013, were as follows (expressed in thousands):

Year Ended June 30	Principal	Interest	Total
2014	$ 7,862	$ 1,124	$ 8,986
2015	28,932	691	29,623
2016	3,195	263	3,458
2017	1,214	241	1,455
2018	1,226	226	1,452
2019-2023	6,551	934	7,485
2024-2028	2,921	436	3,357
2029-2031	565	68	633
Total	$52,466	$ 3,983	$56,449

Parkways Authority

In July 2008, the Parkways Authority (Parkways) issued $54,800,000 of Variable Rate Demand Revenue Refunding Bonds for the express purpose of refunding $54,800,000 of the Parkways Series 2003 Bonds. This refunding resulted in a $5,972,000 deferred loss arising from the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the refunded debt. Amortization of this deferral, charged annually to interest expense through 2019, approximated $569,000 in 2013. Parkways completed the refunding to remove the requirement for bond insurance that was included in the Series 2003 Bonds. In July 2011, Parkways converted the Series 2008 Variable Rate Demand Revenue Refunding Bonds to a LIBOR Index rate and placed the bonds with a direct purchaser. The new supplemental indenture establishes eight distinct registered bonds which mature on the identical schedule as the previous bonds. The Indenture establishes an applicable factor ranging from 67% to 82% of the one-month LIBOR Index with an additional spread ranging from 70 to 100 basis points on each bond. The Interest Rate Swap associated with the Series 2008 Variable Rate Bonds was amended to relate to the new index rate bonds under substantially similar terms.

Parkways has an interest rate swap derivative instrument to synthetically fix, on a current basis, the Series 2008 Refunding Variable Rate Bonds in order to hedge interest rate fluctuations. The key provisions of the instrument are:

Type	Pay-fixed interest rate swap
Objective	Hedge changes in cash flows on the Series 2008 Refunding Variable Rate Bonds
Notional Amount	$63,900,000
Effective Date	July 2, 2008
Maturity Date	May 1, 2019
Terms	Pay 4.387%, receive 67% of One-Month LIBOR

The fair value of this interest rate swap is estimated using the zero-coupon method. This method calculates the future net settlement payments required by the swap, assuming the current forward rates implied by the yield curve correctly anticipate future spot interest rates. These payments are then discounted using the spot rates implied by the current yield curve for hypothetical zero-coupon bonds due on the date of each future net settlement of the swap.

The fair value balance for the hedging derivative instrument outstanding at June 30, 2013, and the change in fair value of the instrument for the year ended June 30, 2013, which is disclosed in the IMB financial statements, were immaterial to the financial statements.

The credit ratings of the counterparty to the interest rate swap are A3 from Moody's, A from Standard & Poor's, and A from Fitch. The interest rate swap agreement requires certain collateralization if the credit rating of the counterparty falls below specific levels. As of June 30, 2013, no collateralization was required by the agreement.

Parkways is not exposed to basis risk on the fixed interest rate swap because the variable-rate payments received on this hedging derivative instrument equals the interest rate Parkways pays on the hedged variable-rate debt, which is 67% of the one-month LIBOR.

Parkways or the counterparty may terminate the swap if the other party fails to make payments when due, there is a material breach of representations and warranties, an event of illegality occurs, and failure to comply with any other provisions of the agreement after a specified notice period. In addition, if the counterparty fails to maintain ratings of at least Baa3 by Moody's and BBB- by Standard and Poor's, the swap may be terminated by Parkways. If Parkways fails to maintain ratings of at least Baa3 by Moody's and BBB- by Standard and Poor's, the swap may be terminated by the counterparty. The amount of termination payment is determined by market quotation by obtaining pricing levels from at least three reference market makers. Parkways has the right to optionally terminate the swap agreement at any time. The termination amount owed by either Parkways or the counterparty may be determined by market quotation. If at the time of termination the

swap has a negative fair value, Parkways would owe the counterparty a payment equal to the swap's fair value.
Parkways is exposed to rollover risk on the hedging interest rate swap that may be terminated prior to the maturity of the hedged debt.

Using rates as of June 30, 2013, debt service requirements of the variable rate debt and net swap payments, assuming current interest rates remain the same for their term, were as follows (expressed in thousands). As rates vary, variable rate bond interest payments and net swap payments will vary.

	Variable-Rate Bonds			
Year Ended June 30	Principal	Interest	Interest Rate Swap, Net	Total
2014	$ 5,200	$ 386	$1,460	$ 7,046
2015	5,600	336	1,248	7,184
2016	5,900	275	1,021	7,196
2017	6,100	202	781	7,083
2018	6,400	141	533	7,074
2019	6,700	75	272	7,047
	$35,900	$1,415	$5,315	$42,630

Debt Contingencies and No-Commitment Debt

As a vehicle to assist the local and other non-State governments in West Virginia, the State may appropriate sufficient amounts to meet any deficiencies that may arise because of failures by such entities to provide for debt service payments for obligations under the supervision and control of the Municipal Bond Commission. For the year ended June 30, 2013, no such amounts were transferred to the Municipal Bond Commission under this agreement.

The Hospital Finance Authority (HFA) and the Economic Development Authority (EDA) have issued special limited obligations on behalf of third parties that in no way obligate the State, HFA, or EDA, for these debt issuances, unless these entities or the State serve in a third-party role. The obligations become an obligation of the third party when issued, because all rights to payments and/or obligations have been irrevocably assigned to a trustee. Payments are made directly to the trustee from dedicated revenues of the third parties, in accordance with the related bond indentures. The amount of such no-commitment debt outstanding at June 30, 2013, is approximately $1.5 billion and $2.05 billion for HFA and EDA, respectively.

The Housing Development Fund (HDF) has an unused $15 million line of credit with the Federal Home Loan Bank that is available as a warehouse line for the purchase of single-family, multifamily, and secondary market loans. This line of credit is secured by investments of the Bond Insurance Fund and is a general obligation of the HDF. At June 30, 2013, no advances had been drawn on this line of credit, and accordingly, no balance is outstanding.

Current Year Extinguishment of Debt

The Housing Development Fund redeemed or refunded bonds in the amount of $121,360,000 at redemption prices that approximated their carrying value.

In December 2012, the State issued Infrastructure Revenue Refunding Bonds 2012 Series A, in the amount of $27,435,000 with interest rates ranging from 2.00% to 4.00% to advance refund $26,750,000 of the State's outstanding Series 2003A revenue bonds, with interest rates ranging from 4.00% to 5.00%. The proceeds were used to pay underwriting and other issuance costs to purchase United States Treasury obligations. Those purchased securities were deposited in an irrevocable trust, with an escrow agent to provide for debt service on the refunded bonds as of June 30, 2013 through the redemption of the remaining Series 2003A Bonds that matured on October 1, 2013. The State completed the refunding to reduce its total debt service payments over the next 26 years by $6,855,389 and to obtain an economic gain of $5,142,269.

In December 2012, the Water Development Authority issued six series of refunding bonds, five current and one advance refunding. The proceeds were used to pay underwriting fees and other issuance costs with the remaining proceeds used to purchase United States Treasury obligations. Those purchased securities were deposited in irrevocable trusts, including a cash deposit of $505,065 and $273,290 on Series 2012A-III and Series 2012B-III, respectively, with escrow agents to provide for the current redemption of the refunded bonds. Securities purchased for the 2012B-II bonds will provide for the debt service on the refunded bonds as of June 30, 2013 through the redemption of the remaining Series 2003C bonds scheduled for November 1, 2013. Following is the detail for each issue:

Name of Bond Issue	Series 2012A-I	Series 2012B-I	Series 2012A-II	Series 2012B-II	Series 2012A-III	Series 2012B-III
Type of Refunding	Current	Current	Current	Advance	Current	Current
Refunding Bond Issue Amount	$4,430,000	$15,965,000	$6,055,000	$14,615,000	$16,015,000	$9,775,000
Refunding Interest Rates Ranging from	2.0% and 3.0%	3.0% and 4.5%	2.0% and 3.0%	2.0% and 4.0%	3.0% and 4.0%	2.0% and 3.8%
Refunded Debt Outstanding Balance	$4,590,000 of Series 2002A refunding bonds	$17,535,000 of Series 2003A-I refunding bonds	$6,290,000 of Series 2003A revenue bonds	$14,500,000 of Series 2003C refunding bonds	$16,070,000 of Series 2000A revenue bonds	$9,660,000 of Series 2000B revenue bonds
Refunded Interest Rates Ranging from	4.5% and 5.1%	3.9% and 5.3%	3.5% and 4.4%	3.9% and 5.0%	6.0% and 6.4%	5.3% and 5.9%
Difference between the Reacquistion Price and the Net Carrying Value	$12,872	$160,969	$75,770	$889,120	$221,786	$190,912
Reduced Total Debt Service Payments	13 years by $825,402	14 years by $3,598,397	11 years by $953,879	21 years by $3,313,805	27 years by $8,184,133	28 years by $3,803,389
Economic Gain	$740,380	$3,179,171	$836,173	$2,597,761	$5,800,639	$2,548,960

In December 2012, West Virginia State University issued Refunding and Improvement Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2012 amounting to $8,930,000. The Series 2012 Bonds were issued to (1) to refund the Eddie Mac Note, (2) fund the design, acquisition, construction and equipping of various capital projects, and (3) pay the costs of issuance of the Series 2012 Bonds. Also, in March 2013, the University issued Revenue Refunding Bonds Series 2013 amounting to $2,815,000. The Series 2013 Bonds were issued to (1) refund the 2002 Series A Bonds, and (2) pay the costs of issuance of the Series 2013 Bonds. The issuance of the Series 2013 Bonds resulted in a reduction in the University's total debt service payments over the next ten years of approximately $500,000 and an economic gain of $450,000.

In February 2013, West Virginia University issued $138,325,000 of Series A Bonds and $72,180,000 of Series B Bonds were sold. These Bonds were issued to provide funds to (1) advance refund a portion of the 2004 Series C Bonds and a portion of the 2004 Series B Bonds, (2) finance capital projects, and (3) reimburse the University the acquisition costs of the Sunnyside property. The issuance of the 2013 Series A and B Bonds resulted in a difference between the debt service required to service the old debt, and the amount required to service the new debt was $24,555,331, and an economic gain of $17,520,958.

In March 2013, West Liberty University issued Revenue Refunding Bonds Series 2013 amounting to $9,810,000. The Series 2013 Bonds were issued to (1) currently refund in full the outstanding Series 2003A, 2003B, and 2003C Bonds, and (2) pay the costs of issuance of the Series 2013 Bonds and related costs. The issuance of the Series 2013 Bonds resulted in a loss of $103,105 and an economic gain of $2,702,042.

Prior Defeasances

In prior years, the State defeased certain revenue bonds by placing the proceeds of new bonds in irrevocable trusts to provide for all future debt service payment on the old bonds. Accordingly, the trust account assets and the liability for the defeased bonds are not included in these financial statements. At June 30, 2013, the following outstanding bonds are considered defeased (expressed in thousands):

	Outstanding Amount
Primary Government	$ 47,909
Discretely Presented Component Units	321,615
Total	$369,524

NOTE 11

LEASES

The State has entered into various lease/purchase agreements with the private sector, primarily for buildings, equipment, and intangibles. These agreements, accounted for as capital leases, are for various terms. While most of these agreements contain fiscal funding clauses indicating that their continuation is subject to continuing appropriation by the Legislature, these leases are accounted for as capital leases and are considered noncancelable for financial reporting purposes.

The State has also entered into lease/purchase agreements with the Economic Development Authority (EDA) which issued bonds to finance construction and acquisition of various capital assets as well as an energy savings project. The State becomes the tenant of the facility under a lease/purchase agreement which provides for the payment of rentals sufficient to cover the related bond debt service and for the passage of title to the State after the bonds have been repaid. These capital leases, totaling $256 million, are shown separately on the government-wide Statement of Net Position as capital leases payable to component units. More information on the related debt of EDA is included in Note 10.

GAAP requires a lease that transfers substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership to the lessee to be accounted for as the acquisition of a capital asset and the incurrence of an obligation by the lessee. For capital leases in governmental funds, other financing sources are recorded at lease inception. Lease payments are recorded as debt service expenditures. For budgetary purposes, lease payments are only reported as expenditures when paid. In the government-wide and proprietary fund statements, assets and liabilities resulting from capital leases are recorded at lease inception.

The following table is an analysis of the capital leases, including capital leases between the primary government and the EDA described above, by asset category at June 30, 2013 (expressed in thousands):

	Primary Government Governmental Activities	
Asset Type	Assets Acquired by Capital Lease	Accumulated Depreciation
Land	$ 2,362	$ —
Buildings and Improvements	336,393	86,997
Infrastructure	1,175	911
Total	$339,930	$87,908

Future minimum commitments under capital leases as of June 30, 2013, were as follows (expressed in thousands):

Year Ended June 30	Capital Leases: Governmental Activities, (Including Payable to EDA)	Capital Leases: Discretely Presented Component Units	Total
2014	$ 25,298	$ 4,924	$ 30,222
2015	24,596	4,945	29,541
2016	24,567	4,296	28,863
2017	24,712	9,305	34,017
2018	24,698	2,614	27,312
2019-2023	122,170	12,376	134,546
2024-2028	101,518	3,342	104,860
2029-2033	30,718	—	30,718
2034-2038	2,729	—	2,729
Total Minimum Lease Payments	381,006	41,802	422,808
Less: Interest	(112,187)	(4,744)	(116,931)
Present Value of Future Minimum Lease Payments	$268,819	$37,058	$305,877

Other leases, principally for equipment, are classified as operating leases with the lease payments recorded as expenditures or expenses during the life of the lease. Operating lease expenditure/expense for the year ended June 30, 2013, was $34 million. Future minimum commitments under operating leases as of June 30, 2013, were as follows (expressed in thousands):

Year Ended June 30	Operating Leases: Governmental Activities	Operating Leases: Business-type Activities	Operating Leases: Discretely Presented Component Units	Total
2014	$18,788	$318	$11,935	$ 31,041
2015	14,256	139	9,498	23,893
2016	10,371	139	7,576	18,086
2017	6,911	—	5,905	12,816
2018	5,057	—	5,294	10,351
2019-2023	14,544	—	15,399	29,943
2024-2028	1,898	—	11,684	13,582
2029-2033	622	—	5,955	6,577
Total Minimum Lease Payments	$72,447	$596	$73,246	$146,289

NOTE 12

RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

Plan Description

The West Virginia State Legislature has established eight defined benefit plans (the Plans) and a defined contribution plan to provide retirement benefits for eligible employees. The Plans are a group of defined benefit public employee retirement systems. The Consolidated Public Retirement Board (CPRB) administers the Plans under the direction of its Board of Trustees, which consists of the Governor, State Auditor, State Treasurer, Secretary of the Department of Administration, and ten members appointed by the Governor. The Governmental Employees Deferred Compensation Plan is administered by a third-party administrator and has been excluded from these financial statements in accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 32, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans."

CPRB prepares separately issued financial statements covering the retirement systems, which can be obtained from the Consolidated Public Retirement Board, 4101 MacCorkle Avenue, SE, Charleston, WV 25304. The Plans' financial statements are prepared using fund accounting principles and the accrual basis of accounting, under which expenses are recorded when liabilities are incurred and revenues are recorded in the accounting period in which they are earned and become measurable. Investments are carried at fair value as determined by a third-party pricing service utilized by the respective investment management companies. Investment transactions are accounted for on a trade-date basis. Unrealized gains and losses are included in investment income. Investment income is determined monthly and distributed to each of the defined benefit plans participating in the investment pools on the last day of the month in the form of reinvested shares.

The net pension obligation at June 30, 2013, amounted to approximately $123 million, which is an increase of approximately $8 million from the prior year's obligation. The net pension asset at June 30, 2013, was approximately $858 million, which is an increase of approximately $42 million from the prior year's asset.

The Plans are comprised of the following groups of defined benefit plans which provide substantially all employees of the State, its public education system, and other political subdivisions of the State with retirement and death and disability benefits:

- The Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) is a multiple-employer, cost-sharing, public employee retirement system. The number of local government employers participating in PERS at June 30, 2013, was 539, including 105 cities and towns, 397 special districts, and 55 counties.

- The Deputy Sheriff Retirement System (DSRS) is a multiple-employer, cost-sharing, public employee retirement system which was established for all deputy sheriffs hired on or after July 1, 1998. Current employees were eligible to transfer from PERS. The State makes no employer contributions to DSRS.

- The Emergency Medical Services Retirement System (EMSRS) is a multiple-employer, cost-sharing public employee retirement system which was established for eligible emergency medical service officers. Participation is voluntary. The State makes no employer contributions to EMSRS.

- The Municipal Police Officers and Firefighters Retirement System (MPFRS) is a multiple-employer, cost-sharing public employee retirement system which was established for any municipality or municipal subdivision employing municipal police officers or firefighters. Participation is voluntary. The MPFRS had 48 participating members as of June 30, 2013. If there are fewer than 100 members on January 1, 2017, all members will be merged into the Emergency Medical Services Retirement System. The State makes no employer contributions to MPFRS.

- The Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) is a multiple-employer, cost-sharing, public employee retirement system. Fifty-five county public school systems, certain personnel of the thirteen State-supported institutions of higher education, West Virginia Department of Education, and boards of higher education participate in the TRS plan. Because the State provides substantially all the funding for TRS, the State follows the GASB Statement No. 27 reporting requirements for sole employer plans.

- The Public Safety Death, Disability, and Retirement Fund (PSDDRF), the State Police Retirement System (SPRS), and the Judges' Retirement System (JRS) are single-employer, public employee retirement systems.

Funding Policy

Funding policies for all the Plans have been established and changed from time to time by action of the State Legislature. Actuarial valuations are performed to assist the Legislature in determining appropriate contribution rates. As a condition of participation in the Plans, employers and/or employees are required to contribute certain percentages of salaries and wages as authorized by statute and specified by CPRB. The following schedule summarizes each defined benefit plan's required contribution rates at June 30, 2013:

Statutory Contribution Rates as a Percent of Covered Payroll

System	Member	Employer
PERS	4.5%	14.0%
TRS	6.0%	15.0% State 15.0% Counties
PSDDRF	9.0%	15.0%
SPRS	13.0%	15.5%
JRS	10.5%	Appropriated by the Legislature

The State Supreme Court has required the State to fund the TRS in an actuarially sound manner to eliminate the unfunded liability over a 40-year period beginning on July 1, 1994, and to meet the cash flow requirements of the TRS in fulfilling its future anticipated obligations to its members. The State Supreme Court has further ordered the State, through the Governor, to require the appropriate funding should the State Legislature fail to do so. Since this ruling, the Legislature has supplemented the funding of the TRS to meet this requirement.

Annual Pension Cost, Funding and Net Pension Obligation

The State's contributions to PERS for the years ended June 30, 2013, 2012, and 2011, were $128,291,995, $130,831,239, and $109,448,277, respectively, equal to the required contributions for each year.

The following table provides the annual pension cost and changes in net pension obligation for each defined benefit plan reported as a sole employer plan for the current year (expressed in thousands):

	TRS	PSDDRF	SPRS	JRS
Annual required contribution (ARC)	$ 483,013	$ 15,162	$ 4,289	$ 2,317
Interest on net pension obligation	(66,308)	8,645	(192)	(1,030)
Adjustment to ARC	83,271	(14,901)	(263)	2,345
Annual pension cost (APC)	$ 499,976	$ 8,906	$ 3,834	$ 3,632
ARC related contributions and appropriations	$ 458,713	$ 1,047	$ 4,193	$ 2,422
Percentage of APC contributed	91.75%	11.76%	109.36%	66.69%
Net pension obligation (asset), July 1, 2012	$(884,106)	$115,265	$(2,554)	$(13,735)
Increase (decrease) in net pension obligation (asset)	41,263	7,859	(358)	1,210
Net pension obligation (asset), June 30, 2013	$(842,843)	$123,124	$(2,912)	$(12,525)

Three-Year Trend Information

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 27, the single-employer plans disclose the following (expressed in thousands):

	Year Ended June 30	Annual Pension Cost (APC)	Percentage of APC Contributed	Net Pension Obligation (Asset)
TRS				
	2013	$ 499,976	91.75%	$ (842,843)
	2012	$ 473,395	101.87%	$ (884,106)
	2011	$ 484,959	103.33%	$ (875,265)
PSDDRF				
	2013	$ 8,906	11.76%	$ 123,124
	2012	$ 17,284	6.98%	$ 115,265
	2011	$ 22,603	6.15%	$ 99,188
SPRS				
	2013	$ 3,834	109.36%	$ (2,912)
	2012	$ 3,978	114.23%	$ (2,554)
	2011	$ 4,822	94.77%	$ (1,988)
JRS				
	2013	$ 3,632	66.69%	$ (12,525)
	2012	$ 3,394	116.50%	$ (13,735)
	2011	$ 3,267	121.03%	$ (13,175)

Funded Status and Funding Progress

The funded status of each plan as of June 30, 2013, the most recent actuarial valuation date, is as follows (expressed in thousands):

	TRS	PSDDRF	SPRS	JRS
Actuarial Value of Plan Assets	$5,144,397	$477,345	$78,735	$126,265
Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)	$9,712,582	$663,341	$89,558	$ 98,115
Unfunded AAL (UAAL)	$4,568,185	$185,996	$10,823	$ (28,150)
Funded Ratio	53.0%	72.0%	87.9%	128.7%
Annual Covered Payroll	$1,510,082	$ 6,779	$27,670	$ 8,860
UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	302.5%	2,743.7%	39.1%	0.0%

The schedule of funding progress, presented as Required Supplementary Information (RSI) following the notes to the financial statements, presents multi-year trend information. The actuarial value of plan assets has been increasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liabilities for benefits for each plan.

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

	TRS	PSDDRF	SPRS	JRS
Valuation date	July 1, 2012	July 1, 2012	July 1, 2012	July 1, 2012
Actuarial cost method	Entry age cost	Entry age cost	Entry age cost	Entry age cost
Asset valuation method	Fair value	Fair value	Fair value	Fair value
Amortization method	Level dollar	Level dollar	Level % of payroll	Level dollar
Amortization period	Through FY 2034, closed	Through FY 2024, closed	Through FY 2030, closed	Through FY 2021, closed
Actuarial assumptions:				
Investment rate of return	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%
Projected salary increases	3.40%-6.50%	3.25%-5.00%	3.25%-5.00%	4.50%
Inflation rate	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	
Annual annuity adjustment	None	3.75% Annual cost of living adjustment	1.00% Annual cost of living adjustment	

Pension Investments

Following is a summary of investment holdings by plan at the IMB. Such investments are recorded at fair value as more fully described in Note 4. Substantially all of the following investment pools are in excess of 5% of total investments for all plans as of June 30, 2013 (expressed in thousands):

	PERS	TRS	PSDDRF	SPRS	DSRS	JRS	EMSRS	MPFRS
Large Cap Equity	$ 904,359	$1,050,238	$ 99,298	$17,753	$ 25,011	$ 26,420	$ 7,891	$ 89
Non-Large Cap Equity	319,921	368,809	33,901	6,206	8,791	9,331	2,761	31
International Qualified	442,639	509,827	46,721	8,576	12,161	12,903	3,817	41
International Equity	803,747	934,106	85,986	15,716	22,205	23,483	7,007	81
Private Equity	471,951	541,454	51,009	8,957	12,933	13,828	4,049	45
Private Real Estate	398,384	459,886	41,932	7,718	10,952	11,622	3,441	35
Total Return Fixed Income	588,504	654,399	63,935	12,210	16,692	17,239	5,371	60
Core Fixed Income	315,251	350,612	34,213	6,525	8,933	9,234	2,873	32
Hedge Fund	493,933	569,704	52,043	9,617	13,612	14,433	4,281	46
TRS Annuity	—	(94)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Short-Term Fixed Income	15,495	169,739	1,297	980	526	233	297	35
TIPS	94,193	108,903	9,988	1,834	2,594	2,750	815	9
Total	$4,848,377	$5,717,583	$520,323	$96,092	$134,410	$141,476	$42,603	$504

The following investment managers have investments at fair value in excess of 5% of the total investment balance of the Teachers' Defined Contribution Retirement System as of June 30, 2013 (expressed in thousands):

PIMCO Total Return Fund	$ 20,130
Valic Fixed Annuity Option	100,710
Orchard Secured Foundation Balance	29,723
John Hancock Large Equity Cap	53,829
Putnam Equity Income	32,003
Vanguard Large Cap Index	27,577

Defined Contribution Plans

The Teachers' Defined Contribution Retirement System (TDCRS)

TDCRS, administered by the Consolidated Public Retirement Board, is a multiple-employer defined contribution retirement system primarily covering the full-time employees of the State's 55-county public school systems, the State Department of Education, and the School for the Deaf and the Blind, who were hired between July 1, 1991, and June 30, 2005. TDCRS members also include former TRS plan members, including higher education employees, who have elected to participate in the TDCRS plan. There are approximately 4,993 and 5,153 members in the TDCRS plan at June 30, 2013 and 2012, respectively. TDCRS retirement benefits depend solely on amounts contributed to the plan plus investment earnings. TDCRS closed participation to new members effective June 30, 2005.

State legislation requires enrolled employees to contribute 4.5% of their gross compensation, and the employers contribute 7.5% of covered members' gross compensation from amounts allocated to the employers through the State School Aid Formula. Employer contributions for each employee (and interest allocated to the employee's account) become partially vested after six years and fully vested after 12 years of completed service. Employer contributions and earnings thereon forfeited by employees who leave employment prior to becoming vested are available, in the event the employee does not return to active participant status within five years, to reduce the employer's current-period contribution requirement. Any such forfeitures arising from contributions plus earnings thereon, will be used to reduce future employer contributions.

The TDCRS investments are held and managed by an investment company as the third-party administrator for the plan. As prescribed by West Virginia Code, the TDCRS investments are placed in participant accounts and the participants direct the investment of their account by selecting from a list of plan mutual funds or a long-term fixed investment option. The TDCRS provides members with a choice of sixteen separate investment options made up of a fixed income mutual fund, balanced mutual fund, large cap mutual funds, mid cap mutual fund, small cap mutual fund, international mutual fund, money market

fund, and a guaranteed insurance fixed annuity. Three Profile funds (conservative, moderate, or aggressive) allow participants to invest their contributions according to their risk tolerance. The State currently does not have specific overall policies addressing limitations on specific risk types, such as credit risk, custodial credit risk, concentration of credit risk, interest rate risk, or foreign currency risk.

The TDCRS investments are carried at fair value as determined by a third-party pricing service utilized by an investment management company. Investment income for the TDCRS is determined monthly and distributed to the individual participant accounts.

Custodial Credit Risk - Cash Deposits

The TDCRS' cash deposits with financial institutions were approximately $514,000 at June 30, 2013. These deposits, which had a bank balance of approximately $514,000, are either insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or collateralized with securities held in TDCRS' name by its agents.

Interest Rate Risk

As of June 30, 2013, the TDCRS had the following investments and maturities (expressed in thousands):

		Investment Maturities (in Years)		
Investment Type	Fair Value	Less than 1	1-5	6-10
Mutual Funds	$346,816	$346,816	$—	$—

For the year ended June 30, 2013, the approximate payroll of state employees covered by TDCRS was $145 million, and total covered payroll for both the TDCRS and TRS was approximately $1.7 billion. Both the employees and employers made the required contributions amounting to $7.0 million and $11.2 million, respectively, or approximately 4.70% and 7.70% of covered payroll.

Teachers' Insurance and Annuity Association

The Teachers' Insurance and Annuity Association and/or College Retirement Equities Fund (TIAA-CREF), a privately administered multiple employer defined contribution retirement plan, provides individual retirement fund contracts for each eligible participating employee. Eligible employees consist mainly of state college/university faculty and staff. For the year ended June 30, 2013, contributions were approximately $41.5 million from the covered employees and approximately $41.5 million from the 13 participating institutions from the State of West Virginia.

Benefits to retired employees are generally based on the value of the individual contracts and the estimated life expectancy of the employee at retirement and are fully vested from the date of employment. The total annual required contribution and the amount paid is 6% of the employee's annual salary and is established by the Board of Trustees of the University System of West Virginia and the Board of Directors of the State College System. The State has no further liability once annual contributions are made.

Great-West Retirement Services

Higher education employees enrolled in the basic 401(a) retirement plan with TIAA-CREF have a one-time option to switch to the New Educators Money 401(a) basic retirement plan, administered by Great-West Retirement Services. New hires have the choice of either plan. For the year ended June 30, 2013, contributions were approximately $539 thousand from the covered employees and $539 thousand from the thirteen participating institutions from the State of West Virginia.

NOTE 13

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

General

In addition to the pension benefits described in Note 12, the State provides certain health care and other insurance benefits, in accordance with State statutes, for retired employees. Substantially all employees hired prior to July 1, 2001, may become eligible for these benefits if they reach normal retirement age while working for the State. State employees earn sick leave benefits, which accumulate, but do not vest. Eligible employees may convert, at the time of retirement, any unused accumulated sick leave to pay a portion of the employee's postemployment health care insurance premium. If this option is not selected, the leave amount may be applied toward an increase in the employee's retirement benefits with such sick leave constituting additional credited service in the computation of such benefits. The unused portion of sick leave that is expected to be converted to additional credited service for retirement benefits is considered in the actuarial valuation used to calculate the net pension obligation.

The State provides health care credits against monthly health insurance premiums of certain retirees based on various factors, including unused sick leave at the time of retirement. According to West Virginia State Code, employees hired prior to June 30, 1988, can receive health care credit against 100% of their health care coverage. Employees hired between June 30, 1988, and July 1, 2001, can receive health care credits against 50% of their health care cost. Employees hired July 1, 2001, or later, may not convert sick leave into a health care benefit.

In addition to the pension benefits allowing certain retirees to convert sick leave to health care premiums, State statutes provide that employees who retire may continue participation in the State's health insurance plan subject to certain length of service and participation requirements. Such employees are eligible to participate in the public employees' insurance program by making the premium contribution specified by the PEIA Finance Board. Approximately 38,700 retirees and 76,945 active plan members met those eligibility requirements at June 30, 2013.

During February 2012, Senate Bill 469 was passed granting Other Postemployment Benefits Liability relief to the State's fifty-five county boards of education effective July 1, 2012. The law, in effect, requires the State to cover any amount of the respective employers' annual required contribution allocated and billed to the county boards of education on or after July 1, 2012, and any amount of the employer annual required contribution allocated and billed to the county boards of education prior to that date for

employees who are employed as professional employees, as service personnel, or as professional student support personnel within the limits authorized by this law. In compliance with Senate Bill 469 for fiscal year 2012, RHBT transferred $715 million in annual required contribution liability from the county boards of education to the State.

Plan Description

In conjunction with the implementation of GASB Statement No. 43, the State established the Retiree Health Benefit Trust Fund (RHBT) under West Virginia Code §5-16D-2, an irrevocable trust, to account and report for the other postemployment benefits (OPEBs) provided under the multiemployer cost-sharing plan. The PEIA Finance Board was assigned the authority to establish and amend contribution requirements of the plan members and the participating employers, and PEIA administers the plan. The legislation requires the RHBT to determine, through an actuarial study, the contractually required contribution (CRC) which shall be sufficient to maintain the RHBT in an actuarially sound manner. The CRC, which is reviewed and approved by the PEIA Finance Board, shall be allocated to the 637 respective employers who are required by law to remit at least the minimum annual premium component of the CRC.

The RHBT provides the following basic retiree benefit coverage to all participants: hospital, surgical, group major medical, basic group life, accidental death, dental, and prescription drug coverage for retired employees of the State and various non-State governmental agencies and their dependents. Plan benefits are established and revised by PEIA and RHBT management with the approval of their Finance Board.

Basis of Accounting

The RHBT is included in the fiduciary funds financial statements. Accordingly, the basic financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for governmental entities as prescribed or permitted by the GASB. Revenues are derived mainly from contributions from plan members and employers. Members' contributions are recognized in the period in which the contributions are due. Employers' contributions to the RHBT are recognized pursuant to a formal commitment from the employer or statutory contractual requirement, when there is a reasonable expectation of collection. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable. RHBT cash and cash equivalents principally consist of the deposits in the BTI pooled funds recorded at fair value as more fully described in Note 4.

The State's OPEB liability, including the county school boards, to RHBT at June 30, 2013, is $1.6 billion. For financial reporting purposes the OPEB liability is reported as follows:

the Governmental portion on the Balance Sheet is recorded in the Due to Other Funds; the Proprietary portion on the Statement of Net Position is also recorded in the Due to Other Funds; the liability is included in the Due to Fiduciary Funds on the government-wide Statement of Net Position.

Funding Policy

Historically, the obligation associated with retiree health care benefits has been funded and recognized for financial statement purposes on a pay-as-you-go basis. The retiree premiums currently pay approximately 40% of health care claims for retirees and their dependents. The balance of the cost is funded by the State and other participating employers through a retiree subsidy, which is included in the premium charged for the coverage of each active employee. A non-Medicare plan member or beneficiaries receiving benefits contributes monthly health care premiums ranging from $264 to $1,055 per month for retiree-only coverage, and from $529 to $2,510 per month for retiree and spouse coverage. Medicare covered retirees are charged health care premiums ranging from $84 to $437 per month for retiree-only coverage, and from $139 to $1,464 per month for retiree and spouse coverage. Monthly premiums vary based on years of service and choice of coverage. The PEIA Finance Board has taken the first steps in addressing the OPEB problem by requiring any employees hired after July 1, 2010, to pay the full cost of premiums when they retire. This change will not have a substantial impact on the unfunded liability in the short-term but will virtually eliminate the unfunded liability in the long-run.

Revenues collected by RHBT will be used to fund current OPEB health care claims and administrative expenses with residual funds held in trust for future OPEB costs. The rates charged must generate sufficient revenues to not only meet all expected expenses, including insurance, administrative expenses, and incurred but unreported claims of the RHBT, but also include the amounts necessary to fund the unfunded obligation of the plan over an amortization period not to exceed 30 years. The total CRC for the years ended June 30, 2013, June 30, 2012, and June 30, 2011, were approximately $307 million, $922 million, and $816 million, respectively. The percentages contributed were 57%, 16%, and 18%, respectively.

West Virginia Code §5-16-25 requires the Finance Board of PEIA to maintain a reserve of 10% of projected PEIA plan costs for general operation purposes and to provide future plan stability. In the event the reserve fund exceeds certain parameters specified in the

Code, the excess is to be transferred to the West Virginia Retiree Health Benefit Trust Fund, in accordance with Senate Bill 129, which became effective July 1, 2007. In FY 2013, the PEIA reserve did not exceed funding parameters, resulting in zero funds transferred to the RHBT.

Senate Bill 469, effective July 1, 2012, amended West Virginia Code §11-21-96 by dedicating $30 million to be transferred annually from personal income tax previously collected for payment of the unfunded liability of the Workers' Compensation Fund to the Retiree Health Benefit Trust Fund (RHBT). Transfers will not commence until the Workers' Compensation Fund has been certified by the Governor to the Legislature as paid or provided for in its entirety. Thereafter, transfers will be made until the RHBT unfunded liability has been provided for in its entirety or July 1, 2037, whichever date is later. Presently management estimates that the aforementioned $30 million transfers will likely commence in 2016.

In December 2011, the PEIA Finance Board passed a finance plan that placed a 3% cap on the amount participating employers will now pay in retiree premium subsidy annual increases. By this action, the employer is no longer exposed to ever-increasing trends in health care costs, significantly reducing future retiree premium subsidy costs.

Actuarial Value of Plan Assets

The actuarial value of the plan assets is measured at fair value.

Annual OPEB Cost

The State's contributions to RHBT for the years ended June 30, 2013, June 30, 2012, and June 30, 2011, were approximately $188 million, $160 million, and $73 million, respectively; 87%, 23%, and 22.3%, of the required amount, respectively. These contributions were approximately $29 million, $524 million, and $254 million, respectively, less than the required contributions for each year. The amounts for 2013 and 2012 include the county boards of education; earlier amounts do not.

Complete RHBT financial statements, including additional detailed disclosures, may be obtained directly from their administrative offices at Retiree Health Benefit Trust, 601 57th St., SE, Suite 2, Charleston, WV 25304.

NOTE 14

RISK MANAGEMENT

The State is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; employee health and life coverage; and natural disasters. The State of West Virginia operates three significant insurance enterprise funds: Board of Risk and Insurance Management (BRIM), Public Employees' Insurance Agency (PEIA), and Workers' Compensation Fund (WCF).

The State also operates AccessWV, which provides health care coverage consistent with comprehensive coverage to every eligible person who is not eligible for Medicare. AccessWV is operated so as to qualify as an acceptable alternative mechanism under the Federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act and as an option to provide health insurance coverage for individuals eligible for the federal health care tax credit established by the Federal Trade Adjustment Assistance Reform Act of 2002 (Section 35 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986). Due to the federal government's March 23, 2010, enactment of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, insurance carriers will no longer be able to deny coverage to individuals with pre-existing health conditions beginning in 2014. Accordingly, it is anticipated that AccessWV will cease to exist in 2014. AccessWV total unpaid claims and claims adjustment expense liability at June 30, 2013, was $1,210,000.

On March 12, 2011, the West Virginia Legislature created the State Entities Workers' Compensation Program Fund (SEWC) to provide a means of managing workers' compensation coverage for persons directly employed by the State of West Virginia. The SEWC functions as an insurance purchasing risk pool and is administered by the Office of the Insurance Commissioner (OIC). On October 1, 2011, the OIC entered into a high deductible insurance coverage policy with Zurich. Pursuant to the policy provisions, the SEWC retains the loss exposure up to $250,000 per occurrence. The SEWC has provided for these losses by establishing a Loss Reserve Fund with Zurich. The SEWC had a total of $11.3 million in unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses at June 30, 2013.

Based on the composition and characteristics of these funds, the SEWC and AccessWV claim liabilities are not discounted.

The Patient Injury Compensation Fund (PICF) is an agency fund of the State, administered by BRIM. The balance of the PICF does not reflect claims until an award becomes final and all reasonable means of recovery have been exhausted. The PICF works on a "claims filed" basis and a $273,000 claim was filed and paid in fiscal year 2013. There were five claims pending as of June 30, 2013; accordingly, the actuarial estimate of the claims reserve at such date is $3.8 million. Since the inception of the PICF, there have been approximately $1.9 million in payments through June 30, 2013. The assets and liabilities

as of June 30, 2013, are approximately $3.49 million. The amount of settlements in the major insurance enterprise funds have not exceeded insurance coverage in the past three years.

Description of the Funds

Board of Risk and Insurance Management

BRIM provides a property and liability self-insurance program for its member agencies. BRIM has general supervision and control over the insurance of all state property, including that of the institutions of higher education and the discretely presented component units. In addition, the political subdivisions in the State and certain other charitable and public service organizations may request coverage by BRIM. Types of coverage provided by BRIM have been expanded over time to include medical malpractice, automobile liability, and coal mine subsidence reinsurance. At the end of the fiscal year, approximately 1,100 organizations participated in the BRIM risk pool.

Underwriting and rate-setting policies are established by BRIM. The cost of all coverage as determined by BRIM shall be paid by the participants. The BRIM risk pool retains a $1 million per occurrence coverage maximum on all third-party liability claims. In the normal course of business, BRIM seeks to reduce the loss that may arise from catastrophes or other events that cause unfavorable operating results by reinsuring levels of risk in various areas of exposure with other insurance enterprises or reinsurers. Excess coverage under this program is limited to $400 million per event, subject to limits on certain property. Reinsurance permits recovery of a portion of losses from reinsurers; however, it does not discharge the primary liability of BRIM as direct insurer of the risks insured. BRIM did not have any reinsurance recoveries at June 30, 2013. BRIM does not report reinsured risks as liabilities unless it is probable that those risks will not be covered by reinsurers. There have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage from the prior year.

Public Employees' Insurance Agency

PEIA provides a program of health, life, and prescription insurance for its member agencies. PEIA provides coverage for all participating state employees, including those of the institutions of higher education and the discretely presented component units. In addition, the political subdivisions in the State and certain other charitable and public service organizations may request coverage by PEIA. PEIA's general objectives are to provide a basic employee benefit insurance program which includes hospital, surgical, major medical,

prescription drug, basic life, and accidental death for all participating employers and employees. Underwriting and rate-setting policies are established by PEIA. The cost of all coverage, as determined by PEIA, shall be paid by the participants. Life insurance coverage is limited to $500,000. Premiums are established by PEIA at varying rates dependent upon, among other things, coverage required, number of dependents, state vs. non-state employees, and active employee vs. retired employee. PEIA retains all risks for the health and prescription features of its indemnity plan. PEIA has transferred the risks for health and prescription coverage for those individuals covered by the Managed Care Organization (MCO) Plan to the plan providers. PEIA has reinsured 100% of the basic life benefits; however, PEIA remains contingently liable in the event the insurer does not honor its obligation. PEIA presently charges equivalent premiums for participants in either the indemnity plan or the MCO Plan. Altogether, PEIA insures approximately 172,000 individuals, including participants and dependents.

Workers' Compensation Fund

The Workers' Compensation Commission (WCC) was an agency of the State of West Virginia from 1913 until 2005, which provided for the payment of benefits to all employees sustaining personal injuries in the course of, and as a result of, their covered employment. On February 16, 2005, the West Virginia Legislature enacted "Senate Bill 1004" which established a framework for the privatization of the State's monopolistic workers' compensation system and created the means to transition the Workers' Compensation Commission into a domestic employers' mutual insurance company. On December 31, 2005, the West Virginia WCC ceased to exist as a separate state entity and all regulatory duties for workers' compensation insurance transitioned to the Office of the West Virginia Insurance Commissioner (the Insurance Commissioner), as did the administrative oversight of certain assets and liabilities of the former WCC. The Industrial Council was established by Senate Bill 1004 to assist the Insurance Commissioner in the regulation of the workers' compensation system. Any other applicable state agency or department, whose functions are necessary for the regulation of the workers' compensation insurance industry, transferred to the Industrial Council including, but not limited to, the following WCC functions: rate-making, self-insurance, office of judges, and board of review. The Industrial Council consists of five voting members appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, who meet the prescribed requirements and qualifications.

On January 1, 2006, the former WCC became a private sector insurance company named BrickStreet Mutual Insurance Company (BrickStreet). BrickStreet's liabilities consist of all claims payment obligations (indemnity and medical expenses) for all claims, actual and incurred but not reported, with a date of injury on or after July 1, 2005. However, any

payments made on these claims before January 1, 2006, were incurred by the WCF, and BrickStreet liabilities began with claims payments becoming due and owing on said claims on or after January 1, 2006. A portion of the WCC's assets transferred to BrickStreet, included funding for BrickStreet's initial capital, as well as the transfer of a portion of the employees to the company. The remainder of the assets and employees transferred to the Industrial Council and the Insurance Commissioner.

The "workers' compensation old fund" (Old Fund) was created for those funds transferred to the offices of the Insurance Commissioner and those funds due and owing the workers' compensation fund as of June 30, 2005. The Old Fund assets and liabilities are the responsibility of the State and did not novate or otherwise transfer to BrickStreet. Disbursements from the Old Fund are related to the liabilities and appropriate administrative expenses necessary for the administration of all claims, actual and incurred but not reported, with a date of injury on or before June 30, 2005.

Senate Bill 1004 also created the "workers' compensation uninsured employers' fund," "self-insured guaranty risk pool," "self-insured security risk pool," "private carrier guaranty fund," and an "assigned risk fund" in the State treasury. For financial statement presentation purposes, these funds as well as the "Old Fund" are included as the Workers' Compensation Fund (WCF) in the Proprietary Funds financial statements of the State.

Unpaid Claims Liabilities

The three insurance funds establish claims liabilities based on estimates of the ultimate cost of claims (including future claims adjustment expenses) that have been reported but not settled, and of claims that have been incurred but not reported. The estimates of the claims liabilities include amounts for nonincremental claims adjustment expense. The length of time for which such costs must be estimated varies depending on the coverage involved. Estimated amounts of salvage and subrogation and reinsurance recoverable on unpaid claims are deducted from the liability for unpaid claims. Because actual claims costs depend on such complex factors as inflation, changes in doctrines of legal liability and damage awards, the process used in computing claims liabilities does not result in an exact amount. As a result, there is at least a reasonable possibility that recorded estimates will change by material amounts in the near term. Accordingly, the actual incurred losses and loss adjustment expenses may vary significantly from the estimated amount included in the financial statements. Claims liabilities are recomputed periodically using a variety of actuarial and statistical techniques to produce current estimates that reflect recent settlements, claims frequency, and other economic and social factors. Adjustments to claims liabilities are charged or credited to expense in the periods in which they are made.

Information concerning the changes in those aggregate liabilities for the past two fiscal years is shown in the following table (expressed in thousands):

	BRIM		PEIA		WCF	
	2013	**2012**	**2013**	**2012**	**2013**	**2012**
Unpaid claims and claims adjustments expense liabilities, at beginning of year	$136,986	$126,227	$ 62,778	$ 58,773	$1,928,700	$2,062,900
Incurred claims and claims adjustment expense:						
Provision for insured events of the current fiscal year	57,276	57,864	478,869	501,073	817	821
Increase (decrease) in provision for insured events of prior fiscal years	(3,259)	(4,468)	4,750	2,430	(1,695)	31,553
Amortization of discount	—	—	—	—	91,095	96,548
Total incurred claims and claims adjustment expense	54,017	53,396	483,619	503,503	90,217	128,922
Payments:						
Claims and claims adjustment expense attributable to insured events of the current fiscal year	10,870	10,156	436,560	444,524	78	52
Claims and claims adjustment expense attributable to insured events of the prior fiscal years	36,565	32,481	47,222	54,974	205,739	263,070
Total payments	47,435	42,637	483,782	499,498	205,817	263,122
Total unpaid claims and claims adjustment expense liability, end of year	$143,568	$136,986	$ 62,615	$ 62,778	$1,813,100	$1,928,700

The above PEIA payments are net of pharmacy rebates of $10,906,578 and $11,913,156 for the years ended June 30, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Neither BRIM nor PEIA discount their estimated claims liability. If BRIM's unpaid claims and claims adjustment expense liability were discounted using a 4% discount factor for 2013 to take into consideration the time value of money, the result would be a decrease in the liability and an increase in net position of approximately $12.7 million for fiscal year 2013. The overall unpaid claim liability number includes a provision for allocated and unallocated claims adjustment expense. At June 30, 2013, the total undiscounted claims liability for WCF approximated $2.89 billion. Invested assets of WCF are not sufficient at current investment rates to retire the claims liability and WCF has a significant deficit. GASB standards provide that, if discounting is used, the pool should use a rate that is determined by giving consideration to such factors as the pool's expected settlement rate for those liabilities and its expected investment yield rate. Based on the expected investment yields on WCF's investment portfolio, the estimated liability for unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses (claims liability) has been discounted using a blended rate of 5% and 3%. If discounting of the WCF claims liability was limited to anticipated investment

income, the claims liability would have increased by approximately $820 million to a claims liability of approximately $2.63 billion, and the total deficit would have increased to approximately $1.28 billion at June 30, 2013.

The OIC management believes the discounted liability for unpaid claims and claims adjustment expenses is adequate. However, due to the inherent variability of the assumptions used to estimate this liability, actual incurred losses and loss adjustment expenses may vary significantly from the estimated amount included in the WCF's financial statements.

Fund Deficit and Deficit Funding Plan for Workers' Compensation

As stated earlier in this note, the WCC was terminated effective December 31, 2005, and its powers were transferred to the Industrial Council established by Senate Bill 1004 to assist the Insurance Commissioner in the regulation of the workers' compensation system. Senate Bill 1004 further established a workers' compensation debt reduction fund in the State's treasury for the deposit of monies received after June 30, 2005, including certain funds designated in Code §4-11a-2 (d): $30 million to be received annually until 2025 from the tobacco master settlement agreement, which was stopped in Senate Bill 185, March 2007, and replaced with $50.4 million in annual personal income tax proceeds in addition to the personal income tax proceeds already dedicated to the WCF, Code §29-22A-10, 10b: an estimated $11 million to be received annually from the video lottery income, Code §11-13V-4: new and additional severance taxes imposed estimated to yield an approximate $92.2 million annually, Code §11-21-96: personal income tax proceeds of approximately $45 million annually, and Code §23-2C-3 (f) (3): monthly premium surcharges to be collected for all West Virginia employers expected to yield $46 million annually. The net proceeds from collection of these monies are to be dedicated to paying the unfunded liability in the Workers' Compensation Fund until fully paid or paying debt service on bonds sold to raise funds to pay the unfunded liability in the Workers' Compensation Fund.

Required Supplementary Information

Each of the three risk pools has issued separate, audited financial reports on its operations. Those reports include the required supplementary information concerning the reconciliation of claims liabilities by type of contract, if applicable, and ten-year claim development information.

Complete financial statements of the individual insurance enterprise funds, including additional detailed disclosures, can be obtained directly from their respective administrative offices:

Board of Risk and Insurance Management
90 MacCorkle Avenue, S.W.
Suite 203
South Charleston, WV 25303

Public Employees' Insurance Agency
601 57th St., SE
Suite 2
Charleston, WV 25304

Workers' Compensation Fund
c/o Offices of the Insurance Commissioner
1124 Smith Street
Charleston, WV 25301

NOTE 15

COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Environmental Protection Claims

The State, through the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), maintains several environmental protection programs including a bonding program for coal operators for mine reclamation; an abandoned oil and gas well bonding program; a Landfill Closure Assistance Program (LCAP); and an underground storage tank program. Under such programs, the State charges various fees, premiums, and other assessments, and sets bonding amounts that operators are required to maintain to ensure that funds are available in the event that the operator is unable to fulfill its environmental protection responsibilities. Based upon the State's estimate of the liability for incurred losses under the programs, the bonding amounts and funding structures established by the State have proven inadequate to fund the actual costs of environmental protection that the State has incurred in acceptance of the related insurance risk. As a result, the State has been required at various times to increase fees and bonding rates. Administrative changes in permitting regulations governing the industries and businesses benefiting from the State's maintenance of such environmental protection programs are constantly under review.

Management has estimated the total cost of remediation efforts to approximate $397.5 million at June 30, 2013. Approximately $567 thousand is available to pay current remediation costs and is recorded in the governmental funds. Because it is not expected that the remaining estimated remediation costs will be liquidated by expendable available financial resources, an additional $396.9 million obligation is reported as a liability in the governmental activities on the statement of net position. As such, the State has recorded in governmental activities the following liabilities related to the above programs at June 30, 2013 (expressed in thousands):

	Balance June 30, 2012	Additions	Reductions	Balance June 30, 2013	Amount Due Within One Year
Mine Reclamation Program	$260,977	$45,538	$ —	$306,515	$26,898
Oil and Gas Well Program	150	96	—	246	246
Landfill Closure Assistance Program	88,901	—	2,162	86,739	12,720
Underground Storage Tanks	7,550	—	3,565	3,985	567
Total Environmental Liability	$357,578	$45,634	$5,727	$397,485	$40,431

Mine Reclamation Program

The Special Reclamation Program was created to enable compliance with a federal mandate that allows the State to operate an alternative bonding program to ensure that mining sites are reclaimed in accordance with federal and state regulations. This program created funds for reclamation costs if the operator does not perform the reclamation and the respective bond is forfeited by the operator. In addition, the State also accrues for active water treatment sites under this program. The State's estimated liability for these water treatment sites assumes a 20-year treatment period until the sites are properly reclaimed since the treatment costs beyond a 20-year period cannot be reasonably estimated. The actual length of water treatment and the actual ultimate liability could differ significantly from this estimate.

Forfeited operator bonds, as well as a tax imposed on clean mined coal, currently 27.9 cents per ton, are set aside to fund this program. The Special Reclamation Fund plans to make expenditures for reclamation and water treatment systems as more funding becomes available. The Legislature further established a Special Reclamation Fund Advisory Council (the Council). The Council's role is to develop a financial plan that ensures long-term stability of the special reclamation program. The Legislature further requires actuarial studies of the fund's fiscal soundness every two years.

Landfill Closure Assistance Program (LCAP)

The LCAP was established to provide landfill closure assistance to owners/permittees or landfills that were required to cease operations pursuant to certain statutory closure deadlines for noncomposite-lined facilities. The program designs and constructs all closure-related activities necessary to provide sufficient leachate management, sediment and erosion control, gas management, groundwater monitoring and final cover cap on noncomposite-lined landfills, as funds are available. The LCAP is closed to new applications; however, through the legislative process, two landfills have been added to the original inventory. As of June 30, 2013 , the liability is estimated at $87 million and is projected to be paid through fiscal year 2046. In addition, the State, through the Solid Waste Management Board (the Board), operated one landfill that was closed in 1993. The Board made an application through the Department of Environmental Protection for closure assistance from the LCAP. The Board's application was accepted by the LCAP and since then the LCAP has paid the landfill costs.

Underground Storage Tank (UST) Program

The insurance fund for the operators of the underground storage tanks has discontinued accepting new operators into the fund. In response to a lawsuit filed against the fund, the fund's assets have largely been paid out on a pro rata share to those insured. DEP

continues to pursue additional sources of money from the Governor and the Legislature that will allow the insured sites to be remediated in an approved voluntary remediation plan or other cost-effective manner. DEP's plan also requires the claimants to submit a schedule for the completion of the work, and it is DEP's objective to have a clearly determined date by which remediation will be accomplished at all sites and no further reimbursements required. In this regard, it should be noted that 10 of 58 sites insured have been issued "no further action" letters, meaning they have been cleaned up to the required standards and will no longer incur additional cost. DEP believes requiring these sites to participate in an approved plan that requires the most cost-effective method of cleanup will result in an overall cost savings to the State and still protect the public health and environment. In the spring of 2008, the Legislature appropriated $4 million for the UST program. DEP has maintained an inventory of claims submitted that have not been approved for payment by the Underground Storage Tank Advisory Committee and DEP, and these invoices will be reviewed by a consultant before payment. DEP notified tank owners that it would reimburse owners for all approved past costs and reimburse the seven priority sites for any ongoing work. DEP has entered into formal agreements with 20 of the 48 site owners. The fund balance at June 30, 2013, was $5.8 million and there were claims paid from the fund in fiscal year 2013 of approximately $644 thousand. As of June 30, 2013, $4 million has been recorded as a liability in the accompanying financial statements.

The nature of the environmental liabilities requires the use of estimates and assumptions by management. Accordingly, it is at least reasonably possible that a significant change in the estimate will occur in the near term resulting from various factors including inflation, deflation, technology, or assumption changes, or change in applicable laws or regulations.

Other Contingencies

In addition to the $397 million in environmental protection claims, the State has recorded an obligation in the amount of $120 million, of which $11.3 million is a current obligation, for the payment of other contingencies. Such other contingencies include, but are not limited to, claims assessed against the State for property damage and personal injury, alleged torts, alleged breaches of contract, and other alleged violations of state and federal laws and regulations. These claims are based on management's evaluation of the nature of such claims and consideration of historical loss experience for the respective types of action. Certain other claims may be covered by the State's insurance carrier under its general liability or medical malpractice coverage.

An employer who has been granted self-insured status for workers' compensation insurance coverage must post security with the WCF for an actuarially determined amount of its liabilities incurred with dates of injury prior to July 1, 2004. Payments made for claims of employees of defaulted self-insured employers for injuries prior to July 1, 2004, will be

made from the Self-insured Security Pool established by Senate Bill 1004. The assets of the Security Pool consist of the proceeds received from the security held by the WCF and any necessary assessments made to active self-insured employers for the default of a self-insured employer.

Payments for the injuries of defaulted self-insured employers incurred after July 1, 2004, will be made by the Self-insured Guaranty Pool; however, any self-insured employer who fails the analytical financial review will also be required to post security to the Guaranty Pool on any workers' compensation liabilities incurred after July 1, 2004. The Self-insured Guaranty Pool is funded through quarterly assessments to self-insured employers and the proceeds received from the security held. To the extent a self-insured employer cannot meet its obligations under the Law, the two self-insured pools previously discussed remain contingently liable for all policy benefits. The only sources of revenue permitted under the Law to fund the Security Pool and the Guaranty Pool must be obtained from self-insured employers. Self-insured employers are considered joint and severally liable for the obligations of a defaulted self-insured employer. The amount has not been included in the estimated liabilities for unpaid claims and claim adjustment expense because the likelihood of future self-insurer defaults has not been estimated.

It is not possible to predict with certainty the ultimate outcome of all lawsuits or claims pending or threatened against the State, including those discussed above, some of which involve claims for significant amounts. Based on the current status of all legal proceedings for which accruals have not been made in the State's financial statements, it is the opinion of management and the Attorney General that the proceedings will not have a material adverse impact on the State's overall financial position. However, depending on the amount and timing of the resolution, some or all of these matters could materially affect the State's change in financial position or cash flows for a particular period.

Federal Grants

Payments received under the reimbursement arrangements with agencies of the federal government are subject to retroactive audit and adjustment. Management believes that adequate provisions have been made for reasonable adjustments that may result from regulatory reviews and disallowed costs. However, laws and regulations governing these programs are extremely complex and subject to different interpretation. As a result, there is at least a reasonable possibility that recorded estimates could change by a material amount. Management believes it is in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. Compliance with such laws and regulations can be subject to future government review and interpretation as well as significant regulatory action, including fines, penalties, and exclusions. As of June 30, 2013, the State has accrued $84.4 million related to such matters.

The State, including its institutions of higher education, receives significant financial assistance from the U.S. Government in the form of grants and other federal awards. Entitlement to those resources is generally conditioned upon compliance with the terms and conditions of the grant agreements and applicable federal regulations, including the expenditure of the resources for allowable purposes. The State provides for estimates of any material disallowance arising in connection with the operation of these federally funded programs as such amounts become reasonably estimable. Federal awards are subject to financial and compliance audits under either the federal Single Audit Act or by grantor agencies of the federal government or their designees. The ultimate obligations that may arise from cost disallowance or sanctions as a result of those audits and the related impact on the financial statements of the State or its component units is unknown. The ultimate resolution of the regulatory review process could materially impact the State's future change in financial position or cash flows in a particular period.

Arbitrage Rebates

The Internal Revenue Code of 1986 establishes rules and regulations for arbitrage rebates which are applicable to portions of the primary government and most of the discretely presented component units. Arbitrage rebate liabilities have been recorded in the financial statements under accrued and other liabilities, and the respective agencies have reserved estimated amounts for their future payment.

Construction and Other Commitments

(Expressed in Thousands)

	Amount Committed	Commitment
Governmental Funds:		
General Fund	$145,000	PERS Settlement
Transportation	698,901	Construction
Enterprise Funds:		
Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund	46,789	Committed for loans
West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council	42,234	Funding of water and economic development projects
Drinking Water Treatment Revolving Fund	10,634	Lending consistent with Safe Drinking Water Act
Discretely Presented Component Units:		
West Virginia Lottery	2,003	Capital assets and construction
Economic Development Authority	51,024	Committed for loans
Housing Development Fund	8,551	Committed for loans
Parkways Authority	28,382	Turnpike improvements
Higher Education	204,983	Construction
School Building Authority	223,473	Acquisition, construction and maintenance grants to county school boards

The Department of Transportation's Inspection Program (the Department) has reviewed information on obsolete and deficient bridges. The Department is concerned about safety and tries to prioritize bridges for repair and replacement based on engineering assessments. The Department's long-range plans to address this issue will be impacted by actions that may be taken by both the federal and state government, including funding levels provided for this purpose, which cannot be estimated at this time.

West Virginia University has signed an agreement providing for the purchase of steam for a remaining period of 17 years. Under the agreement, West Virginia University has an annual minimum steam purchase requirement, purchased at an operating rate calculated in accordance with the agreement. The total payments for steam purchased under the agreement were approximately $10.7 million in 2013 and an additional $1 million was accrued to record the West Virginia University's liability to meet the minimum steam purchase requirement for the contract year ended September 30, 2013. Payments in future years will be dependent on actual operating costs and other cost indices in those years.

The West Virginia Providing Real Opportunities for Maximizing In-State Student Excellence (PROMISE) scholarship program provides scholarships to students within the West Virginia secondary education system who meet the scholarship requirements. The basic scholarship requirements include maintaining a 3.0 grade average, receiving an ACT composite score of 22 with a minimum sub-score of 20 in each of the four subject areas, and enrolling in a college or university in West Virginia. The program will pay for tuition and fees, and had $689 thousand at June 30, 2013, to fund the program obligations. Subsequent to year-end, the program received $29.0 million from the Lottery and $18.5 million in general revenue.

In an action brought by the United States of America versus the State, the United States prevailed on its claim that the State owed $11.9 million plus interest to the federal government, attributable to overcharges made to various agencies for the employees' share of retirement contributions made by the U.S. Government on behalf of federally funded state employees. On January 10, 2010, a settlement agreement was reached and the State has agreed to contribute $20 million per year, in quarterly installments, for nine years to the PERS. As of June 30, 2013, a $145 million Due to Fiduciary Funds related to this matter has been recorded.

NOTE 16

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On August 1, 2013, the Housing Development Fund (HDF) redeemed various Housing Finance Bonds and General New Issue Bond Program Bonds in advance of the scheduled maturities at a par amount of $9,790,000. On October 10, 2013, the HDF issued Housing Finance Bonds, 2013 Series B (AMT) and 2013 Series C (Non-AMT), in the amounts of $27,500,000 and $20,000,000, respectively, to redeem the principal amount of issued and outstanding bonds (2003 Series B bonds in the amount of $17,500,000 and 2008 Series B bonds in the amount of $10,000,000) and issued $20,000,000 in bonds to be used for the purchase 2013 Series C program loans. On November 1, 2013, the HDF redeemed various Housing Finance bonds and General New Issue Bond Program bonds in advance of the scheduled maturities at a par amount of $9,065,000.

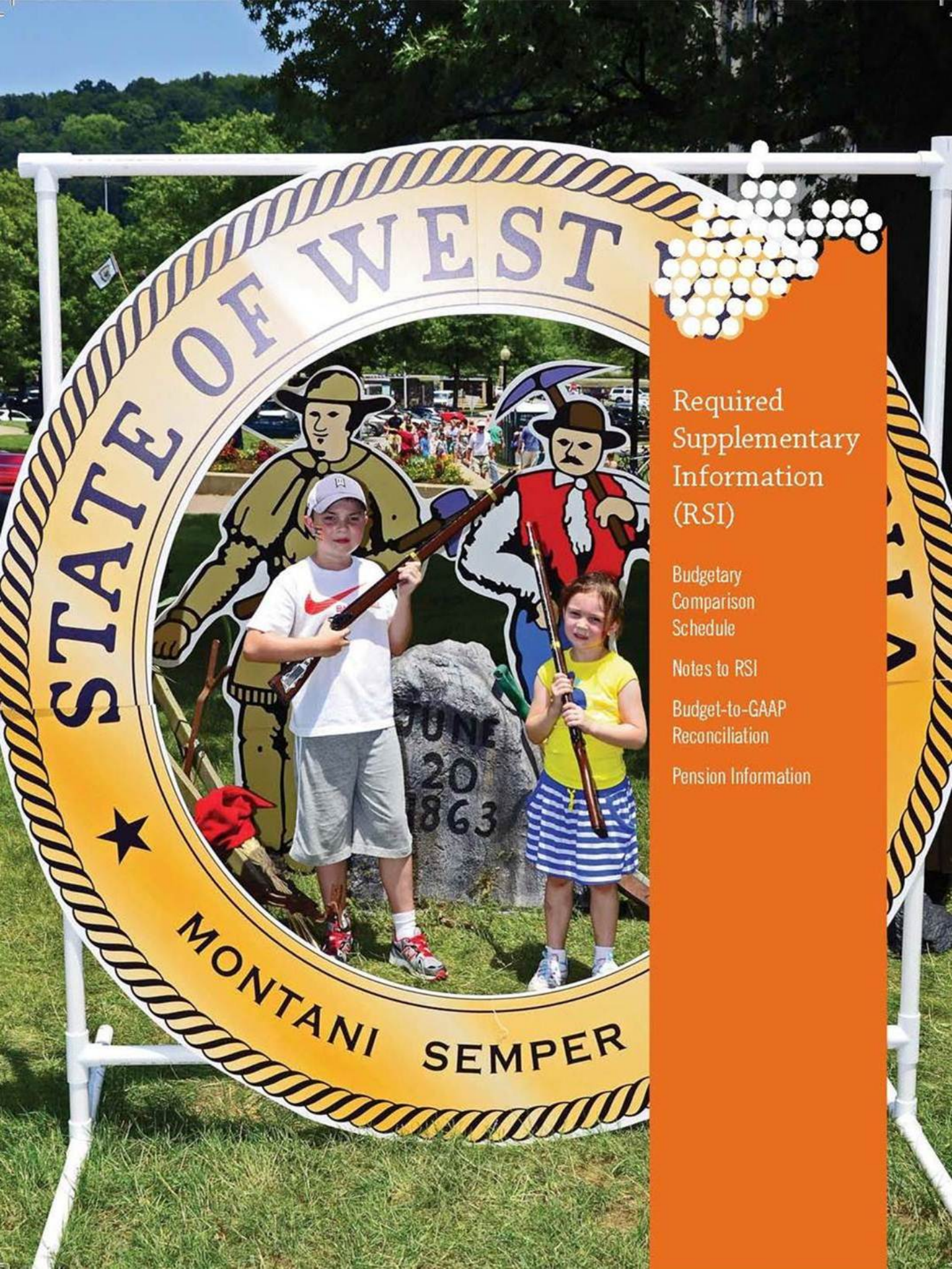
On September 18, 2013, the West Virginia Council for Community and Technical College Education was notified that it has been awarded a $25 million grant through the U.S. Department of Labor Trade Adjustment Assistance Community College and Career Training grant program. Bridgemont Community and Technical College is the official awardee as the Consortium Leader. All ten community and technical colleges will receive funding from this grant which focuses on the areas of manufacturing and mechatronics, energy technology, information technology and construction.

In November 2013, Shepherd University issued $6,730,000 of the Shepherd University Board of Governors Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2013. The proceeds of the bonds were used to refund the Shepherd University Series 2003 and 2004B Revenue bonds with principal balances of $4,930,000 and $2,140,000, respectively.

On November 14, 2013, The West Virginia Water Development Authority (the Authority) issued Water Development Refunding Revenue Bonds, 2013 Series A-II bonds in the amount of $40,245,000 to currently refund the Authority's Water Development Refunding Revenue Bonds, 2003 Series B, in the principal amount of $39,550,000, and the Authority's Water Development Refunding Revenue Bonds, 2003 Series C, in the principal amount of $3,510,000, respectively.

As of June 30, 2013, the State is in process of implementing a new ERP system called wvOASIS. Costs incurred in FY 2013 and prior related to preliminary project stage were expensed when incurred. In FY 2014, the project has reached the application development stage, $25 million was capitalized as of February 13, 2014.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
JUNE
20
1863
MONTANI SEMPER LIBERI



Required Supplementary Information (RSI)

Budgetary Comparison Schedule

Notes to RSI

Budget-to-GAAP Reconciliation

Pension Information

Required Supplementary Information
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2013
(Expressed in Thousands)

	General Revenue Fund			
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance With Final Budget
Revenues:				
Taxes:				
Personal Income	$1,721,600	$1,721,600	$1,745,567	$ 23,967
Consumer Sales	1,197,000	1,197,000	1,193,290	(3,710)
Severance	461,500	461,500	409,673	(51,827)
Corporate Income/Business Franchise	248,700	248,700	238,130	(10,570)
Business and Occupation	122,900	122,900	127,112	4,212
Gasoline and Motor Fuel	—	—	—	—
Wholesale Motor Fuel	—	—	—	—
Automobile Privilege	—	—	—	—
Other	245,700	245,700	244,817	(883)
Excess Lottery Transfer	92,600	92,600	93,520	920
Intergovernmental	—	—	—	—
License, Permits, and Fees	9,451	9,451	9,558	107
Departmental Collections	17,000	17,000	16,374	(626)
Interest Income	12,000	12,000	3,466	(8,534)
Other	21,300	21,300	22,631	1,331
Industrial Access Road Transfer	—	—	—	—
Total Revenues	4,149,751	4,149,751	4,104,138	(45,613)
Expenditures:				
Legislative	30,509	30,509	26,520	3,989
Judicial	122,321	122,321	108,264	14,057
Executive	46,565	43,161	35,379	7,782
Department of Administration	74,267	68,458	64,475	3,983
Bureau of Commerce	68,255	61,452	56,335	5,117
Department of Environmental Protection	8,343	7,961	7,666	295
Education	2,499,222	2,495,590	2,482,962	12,628
Health and Human Resources	866,487	849,863	793,370	56,493
Military Affairs & Public Safety	359,542	356,362	330,545	25,817
Revenue	30,158	26,894	23,283	3,611
Transportation	7,151	6,614	2,536	4,078
Veterans' Assistance	11,592	11,327	10,391	936
Bureau of Senior Services	23,483	23,483	23,483	—
Miscellaneous Boards and Commissions	56	56	7	49
Total Expenditures	4,147,951	4,104,051	3,965,216	138,835
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures Current Year	1,800	45,700	138,922	93,222
Expenditures From Prior Year Appropriations	646,838	646,838	317,796	329,042
Total Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(645,038)	(601,138)	(178,874)	422,264
Budgetary Fund Balance, Beginning of Year, as Adjusted	646,864	646,864	646,864	—
Budgetary Fund Balance, End of Year	$ 1,826	$ 45,726	$ 467,990	$422,264

Federal Revenue				State Road			
Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance With Final Budget	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance With Final Budget
$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	410,000	410,000	408,915	(1,085)
—	—	—	—	174,014	174,014	187,437	13,423
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4,120,726	4,225,979	3,520,463	(705,516)	497,000	497,000	433,493	(63,507)
—	—	—	—	92,787	92,787	90,252	(2,535)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	39,005	39,005	37,851	(1,154)
—	—	—	—	(3,000)	(3,000)	(3,000)	—
4,120,726	4,225,979	3,520,463	(705,516)	1,209,806	1,209,806	1,154,948	(54,858)
3,000	3,000	984	2,016	—	—	—	—
1,632	1,632	491	1,141	—	—	—	—
110,043	84,981	54,257	30,724	—	—	—	—
47,957	62,957	48,326	14,631	—	—	—	—
124,792	147,493	74,756	72,737	—	—	—	—
173,414	203,414	100,063	103,351	—	—	—	—
561,742	579,091	420,683	158,408	—	—	—	—
2,866,962	2,918,474	2,670,290	248,184	—	—	—	—
160,599	161,349	97,535	63,814	—	—	—	—
14,211	14,211	2,330	11,881	—	—	—	—
44,847	45,596	27,495	18,101	—	—	—	—
6,911	6,911	4,539	2,372	1,209,259	1,210,259	1,113,871	96,388
14,536	14,536	11,808	2,728	—	—	—	—
3,518	3,644	1,736	1,908	—	—	—	—
4,134,164	4,247,289	3,515,293	731,996	1,209,259	1,210,259	1,113,871	96,388
(13,438)	(21,310)	5,170	26,480	547	(453)	41,077	41,530
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(13,438)	(21,310)	5,170	26,480	547	(453)	41,077	41,530
58,736	58,736	58,736	—	46,375	46,375	46,375	—
$ 45,298	$ 37,426	$ 63,906	$ 26,480	$ 46,922	$ 45,922	$ 87,452	$ 41,530

(Continued)

Required Supplementary Information
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2013
(Expressed in Thousands)
(Continued)

	Special Revenue Fund			
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance With Final Budget
Revenues:				
Taxes:				
Personal Income	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Consumer Sales	—	—	—	—
Severance	—	—	—	—
Corporate Income/Business Franchise	—	—	—	—
Business and Occupation	—	—	—	—
Gasoline and Motor Carrier	—	—	—	—
Automobile Privilege	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—
Excess Lottery Transfer	—	—	—	—
Intergovernmental	—	—	—	—
Licenses, Permits, and Fees	—	—	—	—
Departmental Collections	1,808,248	1,840,047	1,549,777	(290,270)
Investment Earnings	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—
Industrial Access Road Transfer	—	—	—	—
Total Revenue	1,808,248	1,840,047	1,549,777	(290,270)
Expenditures:				
Legislative	4,464	4,097	3,420	677
Judicial	1,000	1,000	1,000	—
Executive	33,624	33,810	23,272	10,538
Administration	94,171	96,635	91,521	5,114
Commerce	52,043	52,041	29,613	22,428
Environmental Protection	69,102	69,904	35,176	34,728
Education	201,435	201,434	180,137	21,297
Health and Human Resources	558,467	644,481	563,725	80,756
Military Affairs and Public Safety	28,922	29,957	21,476	8,481
Revenue	815,852	815,519	406,593	408,926
Transportation	16,342	16,341	9,212	7,129
Veterans Assistance	6,647	6,647	3,122	3,525
Senior Services	53,334	53,334	51,346	1,988
Regulatory Boards and Commissions	145,398	146,430	117,640	28,790
Total Expenditures	2,080,801	2,171,630	1,537,253	634,377
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures Current Year	(272,553)	(331,583)	12,524	344,107
Expenditures From Prior Year Appropriations	193,496	193,496	59,461	134,035
Total Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(466,049)	(525,079)	(46,937)	478,142
Budgetary Fund Balance, Beginning of Year, as Adjusted	1,905,158	1,905,158	1,905,158	—
Budgetary Fund Balance, End of Year	$ 1,439,109	$ 1,380,079	$1,858,221	$478,142

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
Notes to Required Supplementary Information
Budgetary Reporting

The State's annual budget is prepared on a cash basis, modified only at year-end to allow for a 31-day period for the payment of vendor invoices for goods and services previously encumbered. Appropriations expire or lapse at the end of this period.

Budgetary Process

Appropriation requests for the upcoming fiscal year are submitted to the State Budget Office (Budget) by September 1. Budget conducts budget hearings and reviews revenue estimates for recommendation and preparation of the proposed budget. The Governor presents the proposed budget to the State Legislature in January. Included in that budget proposal is the Governor's official revenue estimate for the upcoming fiscal year. To maintain a balanced budget, the Legislature can appropriate expenditures only to the level of the Governor's official revenue estimate and prior year fund balance.

The Legislature also holds budget hearings, considers the effect of other proposed legislation, and gathers other information during its 60-day session which occurs January through March of each calendar year. During the last days of the legislative session, the Legislature passes the budget and the Governor approves, vetoes, or allows the budget to become law without signing.

In the event that there is a shortfall of General Revenue Fund collections during the year, the Governor may impose a spending reduction. In 1994, the Legislature created a Revenue Shortfall Reserve Fund (Rainy Day Fund) designed to prevent a spending reduction. By law, the first 50% of the General Revenue Fund surplus for a fiscal year is set aside in a reserve or Rainy Day Fund not to exceed 10% of the total appropriations from General Revenue for that year. This fund may be used to offset a shortfall of revenues which would otherwise require the Governor to impose expenditure reductions.

In the event of higher than estimated revenue collections throughout the year, supplemental appropriation requests may be made to the Legislature. Appropriated Special Revenue and Federal Funds were increased by total supplemental appropriations of $71.1 million. During the budget process, the Legislature may also decide to reappropriate certain unexpended budgetary activities for expenditure in the next year. Accounts reappropriated generally relate to special activities or projects that may require several years to complete. Reappropriated prior year general revenue appropriations of $432.1 million are reported as "Expenditures From Prior Year Appropriations."

In addition to the above, in the event of a General Revenue budget surplus from the previous fiscal year, additional appropriation requests may be made to the Legislature. Appropriations from 2012 General Revenue were increased approximately $214.7 million for surplus appropriations. The $214.7 million surplus appropriations are also reported as "Expenditures From Prior Year Appropriations."

After the budget is legally enacted, certain appropriations from General Revenue may be altered or transferred within each Cabinet Secretariat. The transfers may not exceed more than 5% of the funds appropriated to any one agency or board, and are altered at the budgetary activity level. Other specific transfers are allowed in all the budgetary funds from the object classes of personal services and unclassified budget object classes to employee benefits or from personal services and employee benefits to other budget object classes, and are not limited to Secretariat authority.

The budget laws provide for the ability of the Governor to increase the appropriations of the budgetary Appropriated Special Revenue Funds and the Federal Funds when the Legislature is not in session. Detailed spending plans, identification of new revenue sources, and justifications are required for review and approval.

Budgetary Control

The State Legislature annually appropriates those general government activities determined to be important to controlling the financial operations of the State. The Legislature appropriates expenditures for those defined budgetary activities, often further defined by the object classes of personal services, employee benefits, equipment repairs and alterations, or unclassified.

The State's accounting system controls expenditures for appropriated accounts at the budgetary activity level on a predefined quarterly basis. The State Auditor exercises control over spending at the budgetary activity level on an annual appropriation basis.

Budget further monitors the rate and nature of spending for all budgetary accounts by requiring the organization responsible for the budgeted activities to submit annual spending plans reflecting further details on their expected quarterly spending patterns and the types of expenditures for the budgeted accounts. From these spending plans, Budget monitors and limits expenditures within predefined quarterly allotments. Expenditures during a quarter may not exceed the amount of the approved allotment, unless the Governor approves the expenditure of a larger amount. Any amounts remaining unexpended at the close of a quarter are available for reallocation and expenditure during any succeeding quarter of the same fiscal year.

Budget also utilizes encumbrance accounting to control purchase orders and other commitments. Under the budgetary process, unexpended appropriations and encumbrances expire at the end of the 31-day period following each fiscal year-end. All unpaid invoices and claims after that date must be submitted by the vendor to the State Court of Claims, unless the related activity has been reappropriated by the Legislature.

Budgetary Funds

The State uses four budgetary fund groups to summarize accounts or activities which have been legally appropriated. The budgetary fund groups are described as follows:

> General Revenue Fund – consists primarily of the major tax revenues of the State such as Consumer Sales Tax, Personal Income Tax, Business and Occupation Tax, Corporate Net Income Tax, and Severance Tax. The General Revenue Fund supports the operation of certain primary government activities and certain other agencies.
>
> Federal Fund – consists of any financial awards made to any state agency by the U.S. Government, whether a loan, grant, subsidy, augmentation, reimbursement or any other form of such awards, including state funds used for federal matching purposes.
>
> Road Fund – consists of revenues from gasoline and other motor fuel excise and license taxes, motor vehicle registration and license fees, and all other revenue derived from motor vehicles or motor fuel. The Road Fund is appropriated by the Legislature and used solely for construction, repair, and maintenance of public highways, and also for the payment of interest and principal on all road bonds.
>
> Appropriated Special Revenue Fund – consists of individual accounts created for special purposes. These accounts generate revenue derived from established rates or fees. The spending within these accounts is limited to the amount collected or the amount appropriated by the Legislature, whichever is less.

The State has other special revenue accounts which are not appropriated. These accounts are special accounts which derive revenues from special fees or charges, or exist for internal agency purposes such as payroll clearing accounts, cost allocations, etc., but are not subject to specific legislative appropriation. Accordingly, these accounts have not been reported in the State's budgetary comparison schedule.

2013 Budgetary Reporting

The State's budgetary General Revenue Fund surplus for the year ended June 30, 2013, is calculated as follows (expressed in thousands):

Preliminary General Revenue Fund current year excess of revenues over expenditures as reflected on Budgetary Comparison Schedule	$138,922
Less accounts reappropriated for spending in FY 2014	(127,420)
Accumulated surplus	11,502
Less amount to be transferred to Revenue Shortfall Reserve Fund	(5,751)
General Revenue Fund FY 2013 surplus available for appropriation in FY 2014	$ 5,751

In August 2013 after the close of the fiscal year, $5.7 million from the State's General Revenue Fund surplus for the year was transferred to the Reserve Fund, which represents the statutory requirement to transfer 50% of the budgetary surplus at the end of the fiscal year.

The State's budgetary General Revenue Fund balance at July 1, 2012, has been adjusted as follows (expressed in thousands):

General Revenue Fund:	
Beginning Fund Balance	$578,831
Prior Year Refunds	269
Transfer in from Expired Funds	95,942
Less Transfer to Rainy Day Fund	(28,178)
Adjusted Beginning Fund Balance	$646,864

Budgetary Reporting and GAAP

Because the budgetary basis differs from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, budget and actual amounts in the accompanying Budgetary Comparison Schedule are presented on the budgetary basis. A more detailed budgetary basis report, Supplementary Information to the State of West Virginia Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, is produced for internal purposes to demonstrate budgetary compliance and is available at the Financial Accounting and Reporting Section for public inspection. A reconciliation that compares the excess of revenues over expenditures on a budgetary basis for the year ended June 30, 2013, to the excess of revenues and other financing sources over expenditures and other financing uses presented in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States is set forth in the following schedule.

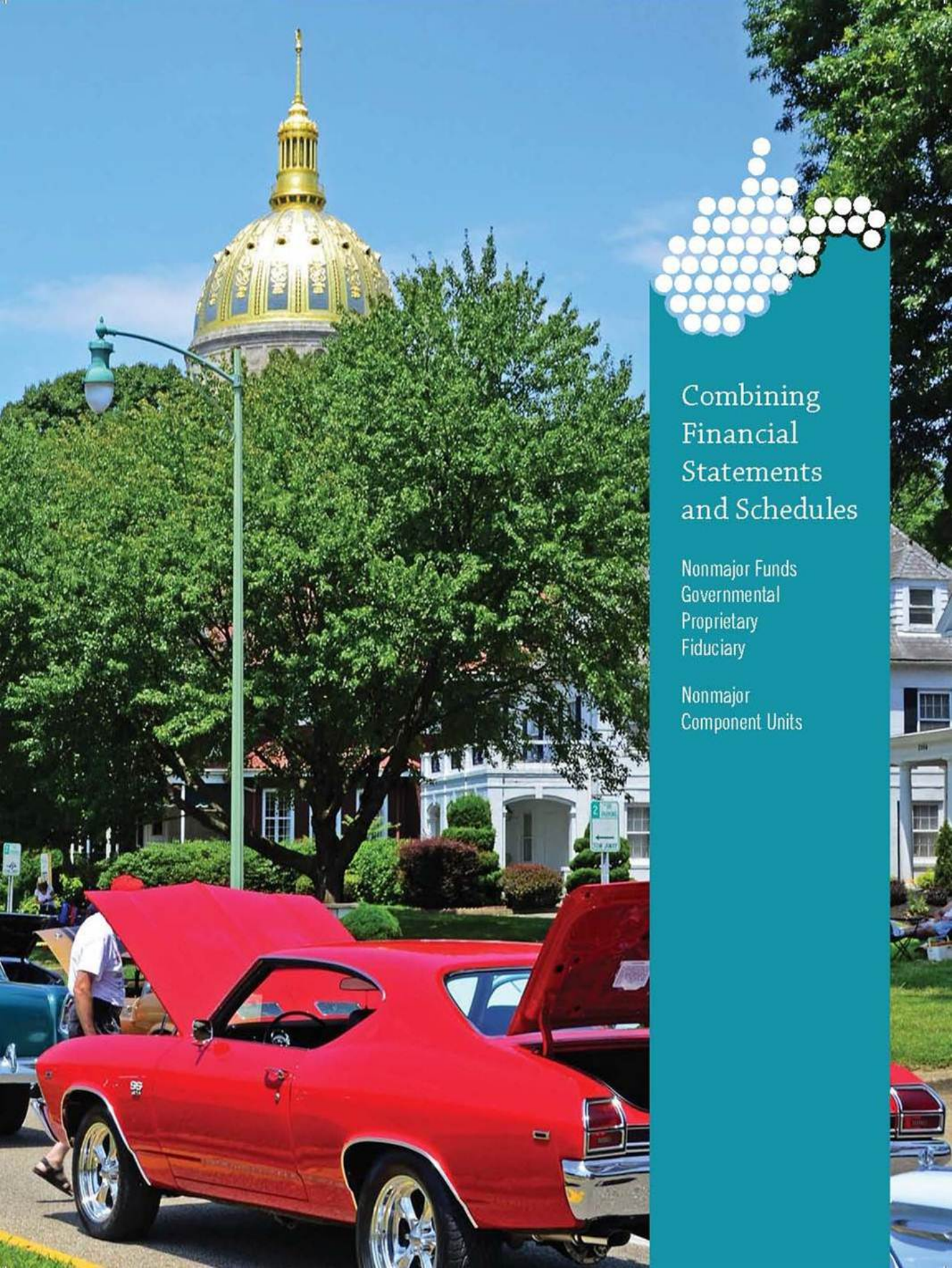
Required Supplementary Information
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
Budget-to-GAAP Reconciliation
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2013
(Expressed in Thousands)

	General Revenue Fund	Federal Fund	Road Fund	Appropriated Special Revenue Fund
SOURCES/INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Actual amounts (budgetary basis) "available for appropriation" from the budgetary comparison schedule	$ 4,104,138	$3,520,463	$1,154,948	$ 1,549,777
Differences - Budget to GAAP:				
Intrafund transactions not included in GAAP revenues	(4,132,364)	—	—	—
Transfers from other funds are inflows of budgetary resources but are not revenues for financial reporting purposes	(63,479)	—	21,049	—
Other Basis of Accounting Difference	277,854	—	(403,739)	—
Reclassifications:				
Nonappropriated Budgetary Fund's revenue included as revenue/transfers in the GAAP General, Transportation, Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority, and Other Funds	4,548,035	—	433,520	—
Budgetary special revenue funds transferred to GAAP General, Transportation, Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority, and Other Funds	898,618	—	10,069	(1,549,777)
Budgetary federal funds transferred to GAAP General, Transportation, Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority, and Other Funds	3,370,490	(3,520,463)	27,160	—
Total revenues as reported on the statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances – governmental funds	$ 9,003,292	$ —	$1,243,007	$ —
USES/OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Actual amounts (budgetary basis) "total charges to appropriations" from the budgetary comparison schedule	$ 4,283,012	$3,515,293	$1,113,871	$ 1,596,714
Differences - Budget to GAAP:				
Intrafund transactions not included in GAAP expenditures	(4,132,364)	—	—	—
Transfers to other funds are outflows of budgetary resources but are not expenditures for financial reporting purposes	(291,848)	—	—	—
Other Basis of Accounting Difference	208,086	—	56,720	—
Reclassifications:				
Nonappropriated Budgetary Fund's expenditures/transfers out included as expense in the GAAP General, Transportation, Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority, and Other Funds	4,560,179	—	29,428	—
Budgetary general revenue funds transferred to GAAP General, Transportation, Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority, and Other Funds	(8,273)	—	4,613	—
Budgetary special revenue funds transferred to GAAP General, Transportation, Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority, and Other Funds	1,018,230	—	10,962	(1,596,714)
Budgetary federal funds transferred to GAAP General, Transportation, Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority, and Other Funds	3,364,656	(3,515,293)	27,189	—
Total expenditures as reported on the statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances – governmental funds	$ 9,001,678	$ —	$1,242,783	$ —

Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Funding Progress
(Expressed in Thousands)

Pension Plans

	Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Plan Assets	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)	(Excess of Assets Over) Unfunded AAL (UAAL)	Funded Ratio	Annual Covered Payroll	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
TRS							
	2012	$5,144,397	$9,712,582	$4,568,185	53.0%	$1,510,082	302.5%
	2011	$5,074,665	$9,445,148	$4,370,483	53.7%	$1,505,749	290.3%
	2010	$4,143,540	$8,904,312	$4,760,772	46.5%	$1,500,761	317.2%
PSDDRF							
	2012	$ 477,345	$ 663,341	$ 185,996	72.0%	$ 6,779	2743.7%
	2011	$ 481,994	$ 606,245	$ 124,251	79.5%	$ 8,001	1552.9%
	2010	$ 404,444	$ 590,729	$ 186,285	68.5%	$ 8,960	2079.1%
SPRS							
	2012	$ 78,735	$ 89,558	$ 10,823	87.9%	$ 27,670	39.1%
	2011	$ 70,756	$ 79,036	$ 8,280	89.5%	$ 24,725	33.5%
	2010	$ 52,735	$ 69,171	$ 16,436	76.2%	$ 23,635	69.5%
JRS							
	2012	$ 126,265	$ 98,115	$ (28,150)	128.7%	$ 8,860	0.0%
	2011	$ 124,583	$ 95,591	$ (28,992)	130.3%	$ 8,860	0.0%
	2010	$ 102,814	$ 96,008	$ (6,806)	107.1%	$ 8,256	0.0%



Combining Financial Statements and Schedules

Nonmajor Funds
Governmental
Proprietary
Fiduciary

Nonmajor
Component Units

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
JUNE
20
1863
MONTANI SEMPER LIBERI

GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES - NONMAJOR

Special Revenue:

Special Revenue Funds are used to account for and report the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditures for specified purposes.

Debt Service:

Debt Service Funds are used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for principal and interest.

Capital Projects:

Capital Projects Funds are used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for capital outlays, including the acquisition or construction of capital facilities and other capital assets. These funds consist of the following:

Education, Arts, Sciences, and Tourism Fund This Fund is established to provide public financial support for constructing, equipping, improving, and maintaining capital improvement projects which promote education and tourism in the State.

Lease Purchase Account This Account is established to ensure that revenues and expenditures for the acquisition of capital assets through lease-purchase agreements are properly recorded.

Permanent Funds:

Permanent Funds are used to account for and report resources that are restricted to the extent that only earnings, not principal, may be used for purposes that support the State's programs, for the benefit of the government or its citizenry.

The Irreducible School Fund The Fund, which was constitutionally established, is required to maintain a minimum level of investments. All earnings from these investments are transferred to the General Fund for educational expenditures.

Combining Balance Sheet
Nonmajor Governmental Funds
June 30, 2013
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Special Revenue	Debt Service
Assets:		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$328,967	$31,371
Investments	45,838	18,990
Receivables, Net	7,998	—
Due from Other Governments	1,319	—
Due from Other Funds	472	—
Due from Component Units	—	1,008
Inventories	41	—
Restricted Assets:		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,606	19
Total Assets	$386,241	$51,388
Liabilities:		
Accounts Payable	$ 9,871	$ —
Accrued and Other Liabilities	5,183	—
Due to Other Governments	12,143	—
Due to Other Funds	22,188	—
Due to Component Units	9	—
Total Liabilities	49,394	—
Fund Balances:		
Nonspendable:		
Inventories	41	—
Permanent Fund	—	—
Restricted for:		
Capital Projects	—	—
Debt Service	—	51,388
Development, Tourism, and Recreation	45,840	—
Education	—	—
Public Protection	41,908	—
Committed to:		
General Government Operations	3,772	—
Public Protection	245,947	—
Assigned to:		
Health and Social Services	28	—
Public Protection	5,741	—
Unassigned	(6,430)	—
Total Fund Balances	336,847	51,388
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	$386,241	$51,388

Capital Projects		Permanent Fund	
Education Arts, Sciences, and Tourism Fund	Lease Purchase Account	Irreducible School	Total
$27,324	$10,254	$1,327	$399,243
—	—	—	64,828
1	—	—	7,999
—	—	—	1,319
—	—	—	472
—	—	—	1,008
—	—	—	41
—	—	—	1,625
$27,325	$10,254	$1,327	$476,535
$ 1,583	$ —	$ —	$ 11,454
—	—	—	5,183
—	—	—	12,143
—	—	—	22,188
3,043	—	—	3,052
4,626	—	—	54,020
—	—	—	41
—	—	1,000	1,000
22,699	10,254	—	32,953
—	—	—	51,388
—	—	—	45,840
—	—	327	327
—	—	—	41,908
—	—	—	3,772
—	—	—	245,947
—	—	—	28
—	—	—	5,741
—	—	—	(6,430)
22,699	10,254	1,327	422,515
$27,325	$10,254	$1,327	$476,535

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
Nonmajor Governmental Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2013
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Special Revenue	Debt Service
Revenues:		
Intergovernmental	$153,234	$ —
Licenses, Permits, and Fees	145,326	—
Charges for Services	—	—
Lottery Revenues	—	10,008
Investment Earnings	5,370	592
Other	5,484	—
Total Revenues	309,414	10,600
Expenditures:		
Current:		
Legislative	4,275	—
Administration	—	3
Environmental Protection	126,589	—
Employment Programs	50,210	—
Education	—	—
Military Affairs and Public Safety	—	2
Revenue	27,688	—
Veterans Assistance	—	1
Regulatory Boards and Commissions	21,955	1
Capital Outlay	—	—
Debt Service:		
Principal	—	37,895
Interest	—	36,997
Total Expenditures	230,717	74,899
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	78,697	(64,299)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):		
Transfers In	1,877	67,925
Transfers Out	(58,998)	(1,244)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(57,121)	66,681
Net Change in Fund Balances	21,576	2,382
Fund Balances, Beginning of Year	315,271	49,006
Fund Balances, End of Year	$336,847	$ 51,388

Capital Projects		Permanent Fund	
Education Arts, Sciences, and Tourism Fund	Lease Purchase Account	Irreducible School	Total
$ —	$ —	$ —	$153,234
—	—	7	145,333
—	—	4	4
—	—	—	10,008
13	3	—	5,978
—	—	316	5,800
13	3	327	320,357
—	—	—	4,275
—	—	—	3
—	—	—	126,589
—	—	—	50,210
31,579	—	—	31,579
—	—	—	2
—	—	—	27,688
—	—	—	1
—	—	—	21,956
32,112	—	—	32,112
—	—	—	37,895
—	—	—	36,997
63,691	—	—	369,307
(63,678)	3	327	(48,950)
—	615	—	70,417
—	(624)	(555)	(61,421)
—	(9)	(555)	8,996
(63,678)	(6)	(228)	(39,954)
86,377	10,260	1,555	462,469
$ 22,699	$10,254	$1,327	$422,515

SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

Nonmajor Funds

Environmental Protection The Fund consists of various programs intended to maintain and improve the environmental quality of the State and its natural resources. Included in this Fund are programs addressing the following: Underground Storage Tanks, Groundwater, Solid Waste Environmental Response and Enforcement, Special Reclamation, Mines and Minerals, Dam Safety, Hazardous Waste Emergency Response, Oil and Gas Reclamation, Oil and Gas Operating Permit and Processing, as well as other miscellaneous programs.

Public Service Commission The Commission is responsible for appraising and balancing the interests of current and future utility service customers, the State's economy, and the utilities subject to its jurisdiction. It is directed to identify, explore and consider the potential benefits and risks associated with emerging and state-of-the-art concepts in utility management, rate design, and conservation.

Crime Victims' Compensation The intent of the Fund is to provide partial relief to the innocent victims of crime, including claimant's attorneys and witnesses, for the failure of the State to fully provide for the safety of its citizens and the inviolability of their property. To fund this program, individuals convicted of any felony or misdemeanor, excluding nonmoving traffic violations, must pay an additional amount over and above ordinary court costs.

Insurance Commission The Commission is responsible for promoting a competitive and solvent insurance market of domestic, foreign, and alien insurers. Additionally, the Fund is authorized to promulgate and adopt and enforce such rules and regulations relating to insurance as are deemed necessary to protect and safeguard the interests of policyholders and the public.

WORKFORCE West Virginia The Bureau of Employment Programs doing business as WORKFORCE West Virginia includes the Employment Service Division (ES) and the administrative activities of the Unemployment Compensation Division (UC). Local offices are operated throughout the State to serve those seeking and providing employment.

Wildlife Resources Fund The Fund is responsible for recognizing the inestimable importance of conserving the wildlife resources of West Virginia. In addition, the Fund provides the opportunity for citizens and residents of the State to invest in the future of its wildlife resources. The Fund is financed from the proceeds of the sale of lifetime hunting and fishing licenses, as well as proceeds from gifts, grants, and contributions. The interest on this Fund shall be used only for the purpose of supporting wildlife conservation programs of the State.

Combining Balance Sheet
Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds
June 30, 2013
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Environmental Protection	Public Service Commission	Crime Victims' Compensation
Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$257,214	$21,398	$3,883
Investments	—	—	—
Receivables, Net	2,296	—	—
Due from Other Governments	—	1,319	—
Due from Other Funds	—	15	—
Inventories	—	—	—
Restricted Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	364	1,242	—
Total Assets	$259,874	$23,974	$3,883
Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable	$ 8,655	$ 284	$ 111
Accrued and Other Liabilities	1,920	1,586	—
Due to Other Governments	4,350	7,171	—
Due to Other Funds	53	6,974	—
Due to Component Units	—	—	—
Total Liabilities	14,978	16,015	111
Fund Balances (Deficits):			
Nonspendable:			
Inventories	—	—	—
Restricted for:			
Development, Tourism, and Recreation	—	—	—
Public Protection	39,519	2,389	—
Committed to:			
General Government Operations	—	—	3,772
Public Protection	199,662	5,544	—
Assigned to:			
Health and Social Services	—	—	—
Public Protection	5,715	26	—
Unassigned	—	—	—
Total Fund Balances (Deficits)	244,896	7,959	3,772
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	$259,874	$23,974	$3,883

Insurance Commission	WORKFORCE West Virginia	Wildlife Resources Fund	Total
$ 44,846	$1,624	$ 2	$328,967
—	—	45,838	45,838
5,566	136	—	7,998
—	—	—	1,319
418	39	—	472
—	41	—	41
—	—	—	1,606
$50,830	$1,840	$45,840	$386,241
$ 626	$ 195	$ —	$ 9,871
890	787	—	5,183
—	622	—	12,143
8,573	6,588	—	22,188
—	9	—	9
10,089	8,201	—	49,394
—	41	—	41
—	—	45,840	45,840
—	—	—	41,908
—	—	—	3,772
40,741	—	—	245,947
—	28	—	28
—	—	—	5,741
—	(6,430)	—	(6,430)
40,741	(6,361)	45,840	336,847
$50,830	$1,840	$45,840	$386,241

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2013
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Environmental Protection	Public Service Commission	Crime Victims' Compensation
Revenues:			
Intergovernmental	$ 98,993	$ 2,436	$ 984
Licenses, Permits, and Fees	87,853	15,625	1,520
Investment Earnings	92	—	42
Other	5,484	—	—
Total Revenues	192,422	18,061	2,546
Expenditures:			
Legislative	—	—	4,275
Environmental Protection	126,589	—	—
Employment Programs	—	—	—
Revenue	—	—	—
Regulatory Boards and Commissions	—	21,955	—
Total Expenditures	126,589	21,955	4,275
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	65,833	(3,894)	(1,729)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):			
Transfers In	918	—	—
Transfers Out	(31,378)	(3,117)	(3)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(30,460)	(3,117)	(3)
Net Change in Fund Balances	35,373	(7,011)	(1,732)
Fund Balances (Deficits), Beginning of Year	209,523	14,970	5,504
Fund Balances (Deficits), End of Year	$244,896	$ 7,959	$3,772

Insurance Commission	WORKFORCE West Virginia	Wildlife Resources Fund	Total
$ —	$50,821	$ —	$153,234
39,769	—	559	145,326
5	—	5,231	5,370
—	—	—	5,484
39,774	50,821	5,790	309,414
—	—	—	4,275
—	—	—	126,589
—	50,210	—	50,210
27,688	—	—	27,688
—	—	—	21,955
27,688	50,210	—	230,717
12,086	611	5,790	78,697
—	959	—	1,877
(24,500)	—	—	(58,998)
(24,500)	959	—	(57,121)
(12,414)	1,570	5,790	21,576
53,155	(7,931)	40,050	315,271
$40,741	$ (6,361)	$45,840	$336,847

DEBT SERVICE FUNDS

Nonmajor Funds

West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council The Council coordinates the review and funding of water, wastewater, and economic development projects in the State. This Fund is used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for principal and interest for the Council's general obligation debt.

Education, Arts, Sciences, and Tourism Fund This Fund is used to account for and report the financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for principal and interest on the bonds issued to provide public financial support for constructing, equipping, improving, and maintaining capital improvement projects which promote education, arts, sciences, and tourism in the State.

Lease Purchase Account This Account is established to ensure that revenues and expenditures for the debt service of the lease-purchase agreements are properly recorded.

Economic Development Project Fund This Fund is used to account for and report the financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for principal and interest on the bonds issued to provide funds to finance a portion of the costs of construction, equipping, improving or maintaining economic development projects, capital improvement projects and infrastructure projects which promote economic development in the State.

Combining Balance Sheet
Nonmajor Debt Service Funds
June 30, 2013
(Expressed in Thousands)

	West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council	Education, Arts, Sciences, and Tourism Fund	Lease Purchase Account	Economic Development Project Fund	Total
Assets:					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$—	$ 2	$6,503	$24,866	$31,371
Investments	—	—	—	18,990	18,990
Due from Component Units	—	1,000	8	—	1,008
Restricted Assets:					
Cash	19	—	—	—	19
Total Assets	$19	$1,002	$6,511	$43,856	$51,388
Fund Balances:					
Restricted for Debt Service	$19	$1,002	$6,511	$43,856	$51,388
Total Fund Balances	$19	$1,002	$6,511	$43,856	$51,388

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
Nonmajor Debt Service Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2013
(Expressed in Thousands)

	West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council	Education, Arts, Sciences, and Tourism Fund	Lease Purchase Account	Economic Development Project Fund	Total
Revenues:					
Lottery Revenues	$ —	$ 10,000	$ 8	$ —	$ 10,008
Investment Earnings	11	—	1	580	592
Total Revenues	11	10,000	9	580	10,600
Expenditures:					
Administration	—	—	3	—	3
Military Affairs and Public Safety	—	—	2	—	2
Veterans Assistance	—	—	1	—	1
Regulatory Boards and Commissions	—	—	1	—	1
Debt Service:					
Principal	15,170	2,770	11,105	8,850	37,895
Interest	7,586	7,230	12,237	9,944	36,997
Total Expenditures	22,756	10,000	23,349	18,794	74,899
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(22,745)	—	(23,340)	(18,214)	(64,299)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Transfers In	24,000	—	24,295	19,630	67,925
Transfers Out	(1,244)	—	—	—	(1,244)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	22,756	—	24,295	19,630	66,681
Net Change in Fund Balances	11	—	955	1,416	2,382
Fund Balances, Beginning of Year	8	1,002	5,556	42,440	49,006
Fund Balances, End of Year	$ 19	$ 1,002	$ 6,511	$ 43,856	$ 51,388

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
JUNE
20
1863
MONTANI SEMPER LIBERI.

INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Internal Service Funds account for the operations of those state agencies that provide goods and services to other state agencies and governmental units on a cost-reimbursement basis. The Internal Service Funds consist of the following:

State Building Fund The Fund operates and maintains the primary state government office building complex and related facilities. These facilities are leased to the State agencies that occupy the facilities.

Information Services and Communications The Fund is responsible for establishing, developing, and improving data-processing functions, for promulgating standards for the utilization of data-processing equipment, and for promoting the effective and efficient operation of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of State Government. Costs are recovered through service charges to user agencies.

Travel Management The Fund, a central motor pool responsible for the storage, maintenance, and repairs of state-owned vehicles and aircraft, is maintained by the Department of Administration. User agencies are billed for leasing such vehicles and for use of aircraft.

Investment Management Board The Board serves as the Trustee to provide prudent fiscal administration, investment, and management of the State's pension funds, workers' compensation, pneumoconiosis, and other long-term funds.

Board of Treasury Investments The BTI serves as investment vehicle for the operating cash of state agencies and authorities, local governments, and other political subdivisions.

Combining Statement of Fund Net Position
Internal Service Funds
June 30, 2013
(Expressed in Thousands)

	State Building Fund	Information Services and Communications	Travel Management	Investment Management Board	Board of Treasury Investments	Total
Assets:						
Current Assets:						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 2,682	$ 7,627	$ 2,128	$ 4,125	$ 264	$ 16,826
Receivables, Net	—	283	—	7,998	466	8,747
Due from Other Funds	349	6,146	269	—	—	6,764
Due from Component Units	74	253	19	—	—	346
Inventories	258	303	—	—	—	561
Other Assets	142	—	—	91	—	233
Restricted Assets:						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	—	—	2,420	—	—	2,420
Total Current Assets	3,505	14,612	4,836	12,214	730	35,897
Noncurrent Assets:						
Restricted Assets:						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	49,281	—	—	—	—	49,281
Capital Assets, Net	104,630	7,938	23,056	352	5	135,981
Total Noncurrent Assets	153,911	7,938	23,056	352	5	185,262
Total Assets	157,416	22,550	27,892	12,566	735	221,159
Liabilities:						
Current Liabilities:						
Accounts Payable	2,664	12,621	526	8,148	416	24,375
Accrued and Other Liabilities	124	316	17	—	—	457
Due to Other Governments	41	108	6	—	—	155
Due to Other Funds	2,604	6,958	365	—	58	9,985
Capital Leases and Other Debt	108	4,314	6,935	—	—	11,357
Total Current Liabilities	5,541	24,317	7,849	8,148	474	46,329
Noncurrent Liabilities:						
Capital Leases and Other Debt	3,078	965	9,226	—	—	13,269
Compensated Absences	362	1,177	90	—	—	1,629
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	3,440	2,142	9,316	—	—	14,898
Total Liabilities	8,981	26,459	17,165	8,148	474	61,227
Net Position:						
Net Investment in Capital Assets	101,444	3,123	6,895	352	5	111,819
Restricted for Capital Projects	49,280	—	—	—	—	49,280
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(2,289)	(7,032)	3,832	4,066	256	(1,167)
Total Net Position (Deficit)	$148,435	$(3,909)	$10,727	$ 4,418	$ 261	$159,932

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position
Internal Service Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2013
(Expressed in Thousands)

	State Building Fund	Information Services and Communications	Travel Management	Investment Management Board	Board of Treasury Investments	Total
Operating Revenues:						
Charges for Services	$ 15,721	$42,599	$ 9,108	$41,382	$2,453	$111,263
Operating Expenses:						
Cost of Sales and Services	19,761	60,496	2,561	37,265	2,502	122,585
General and Administration	1,840	3,726	1,077	4,073	222	10,938
Depreciation and Amortization	3,847	4,638	7,468	34	3	15,990
Total Operating Expenses	25,448	68,860	11,106	41,372	2,727	149,513
Operating Income (Loss)	(9,727)	(26,261)	(1,998)	10	(274)	(38,250)
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses):						
Entitlements, Grants, and Shared Revenues	—	15,896	—	—	—	15,896
Loss on Sale of Equipment	—	(456)	(122)	—	—	(578)
Investment Income	9	—	—	1	—	10
Interest Expense	(176)	(41)	—	—	—	(217)
Lottery Revenues	8,836	—	—	—	—	8,836
Other Nonoperating Revenues	—	—	116	—	—	116
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses), Net	8,669	15,399	(6)	1	—	24,063
Income (Loss) Before Transfers	(1,058)	(10,862)	(2,004)	11	(274)	(14,187)
Transfers In	—	—	1,357	—	—	1,357
Transfers Out	(5,560)	—	—	—	—	(5,560)
Total Transfers	(5,560)	—	1,357	—	—	(4,203)
Change in Net Position	(6,618)	(10,862)	(647)	11	(274)	(18,390)
Net Position, Beginning of Year	155,053	6,953	11,374	4,407	535	178,322
Net Position, End of Year	$148,435	$ (3,909)	$10,727	$ 4,418	$ 261	$159,932

Combining Statement of Cash Flows
Internal Service Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2013
(Expressed in Thousands)

	State Building Fund	Information Services and Communications	Travel Management	Investment Management Board	Board of Treasury Investments	Total
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:						
Receipts from Customers	$ 15,235	$ 44,046	$ 9,065	$38,756	$ 2,429	$109,531
Payments to Suppliers	(16,052)	(39,126)	(2,535)	(36,892)	(2,727)	(97,332)
Payments to Employees	(5,487)	(16,053)	(991)	(3,269)	—	(25,800)
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	(6,304)	(11,133)	5,539	(1,405)	(298)	(13,601)
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities:						
Transfers In	8,836	—	1,357	—	—	10,193
Transfers Out	(5,560)	—	—	—	—	(5,560)
Entitlements and Grants	—	15,896	—	—	—	15,896
Net Cash Provided by Noncapital Financing Activities	3,276	15,896	1,357	—	—	20,529
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:						
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Bonds and Other Debts	—	—	4,857	—	—	4,857
Repayment of Capital Debt	(101)	(5,784)	(7,472)	—	—	(13,357)
Interest Paid on Capital Debt	(176)	(41)	—	—	—	(217)
Acquisition and Construction of Capital Assets	(8,616)	(125)	(8,436)	(401)	(1)	(17,579)
Net Cash Used for Capital and Related Financing Activities	(8,893)	(5,950)	(11,051)	(401)	(1)	(26,296)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:						
Purchase of Investments	(2,125)	—	—	—	—	(2,125)
Proceeds from Sale of Investments	2,125	—	—	—	—	2,125
Investment Earnings	9	—	—	1	—	10
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities	9	—	—	1	—	10
Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(11,912)	(1,187)	(4,155)	(1,805)	(299)	(19,358)
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year	63,875	8,814	8,703	5,930	563	87,885
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	$ 51,963	$ 7,627	$ 4,548	$ 4,125	$ 264	$ 68,527

PROPRIETARY FUNDS - NONMAJOR

Drinking Water Treatment Revolving Fund Low interest loans are made to communities to assist in financing drinking water infrastructure projects including, but not limited to, treatment, distribution, transmission, and storage. The Fund is to remain in perpetuity by recirculating the principal and interest earned from the loans.

Alcohol Beverage Control Administration The Administration is responsible for the regulation and control of the manufacture, sale, distribution, transportation, storage, and consumption of alcoholic liquors. The Administration shall establish stores and agencies and shall fix uniform prices for the sale of alcoholic liquors.

West Virginia Prepaid College Plan The Plan is responsible for providing individuals and organizations the opportunity to prepay future college tuition and mandatory fees at West Virginia public and private colleges and universities. Prices for contracts are based on weighted-average tuition and mandatory fees as determined annually by the Plan's consulting actuaries and its Board. In March 2003, the West Virginia Legislature closed the Prepaid Tuition Plan to new contracts until the Legislature authorizes the Plan to reopen. The Prepaid Tuition Plan will continue in existence and no contracts in effect will be affected by the closure. All contract holders will continue to pay any amounts due, including monthly installments, penalties and fees, and the Prepaid Tuition Plan will continue to pay all benefits due.

West Virginia Correctional Industries (WVCI) WVCI uses the services of inmates to manufacture and produce articles and products to furnish necessities, including furniture, cleaning supplies, institutional products, signs, and printing services, to any government and/or nonprofit organization in West Virginia, units of the federal government, and units of government of other states. The Commissioner of the Division of Corrections has exclusive authority to execute contracts for the sale of products manufactured or serviced at State correctional facilities and shall determine the prices of WVCI articles and products. The prices shall be uniform for all, and as near as is practicable, to the fair market price. The Commissioner may also enter into contracts with private entities under which inmate or resident labor is provided through WVCI for work involving the delivery of products or for service work.

AccessWV The Plan is responsible for providing health care coverage consistent with comprehensive coverage to every eligible person who is not eligible for Medicare. The Plan shall be operated so as to qualify as an acceptable alternative mechanism under the federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act and as an option to provide health insurance coverage for individuals eligible for the federal health care tax credit established by the federal Trade Adjustment Assistance Reform Act of 2002 (Section 35 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986). The coverage to be issued by the Plan, its schedule of benefits, exclusions, and other limitations shall be established by the board and subject to the approval of the Insurance Commissioner. The Plan will establish and modify, from time to time, as appropriate, rates, rate schedules, rate adjustments, expense allowances, agents' referral fees, claim reserve formulas, and any other actuarial function appropriate to the operation of the Plan.

State Entities Workers' Compensation (SEWC) The Fund is responsible for providing a means of managing workers' compensation coverage for persons directly employed by the State of West Virginia. The West Virginia Offices of the Insurance Commissioner was given the responsibility of administering the SEWC. The SEWC is a public entity risk pool functioning as an insurance purchasing pool.

Combining Statement of Net Position
Nonmajor Proprietary Funds
June 30, 2013
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds		
	Drinking Water Treatment Revolving Fund	Alcohol Beverage Control Administration	West Virginia Prepaid College Plan
Assets:			
Current Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 23,231	$13,701	$ 1,879
Receivables, Net	7,249	193	363
Due from Other Funds	—	—	56
Due from Component Units	—	—	—
Inventories	—	10	—
Other Assets	—	—	—
Total Current Assets	30,480	13,904	2,298
Noncurrent Assets:			
Investments	—	—	76,701
Receivables, Net	103,649	973	527
Capital Assets, Net	—	2,259	—
Total Noncurrent Assets	103,649	3,232	77,228
Total Assets	134,129	17,136	79,526
Liabilities:			
Current Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable	—	3,142	151
Accrued Tuition Contract Benefits	—	—	15,500
Accrued and Other Liabilities	—	—	—
Due to Other Funds	—	1,953	246
Insurance and Compensation Benefits Obligations	—	—	—
Insurance Claims Obligations	—	—	—
Compensated Absences	—	—	63
Total Current Liabilities	—	5,095	15,960
Noncurrent Liabilities:			
Accrued Tuition Contract Benefits	—	—	76,348
Insurance and Compensation Benefits Obligations	—	—	—
Compensated Absences	—	235	—
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	—	235	76,348
Total Liabilities	—	5,330	92,308
Net Position (Deficit):			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	—	2,259	—
Restricted for:			
General Government Operations	—	—	575
Lending Activities	134,129	948	—
Insurance Activities	—	—	—
Unrestricted (Deficit)	—	8,599	(13,357)
Total Net Position (Deficit)	$134,129	$11,806	$(12,782)

West Virginia Correctional Industries	AccessWV	State Entities Workers' Compensation	Total
$2,717	$9,170	$19,383	$ 70,081
97	—	—	7,902
1,309	—	—	1,365
42	—	—	42
2,107	—	—	2,117
—	72	15,751	15,823
6,272	9,242	35,134	97,330
—	—	—	76,701
—	—	—	105,149
603	—	—	2,862
603	—	—	184,712
6,875	9,242	35,134	282,042
445	—	—	3,738
—	—	—	15,500
19	35	33	87
—	33	—	2,232
—	—	8,124	8,124
—	1,210	—	1,210
—	—	—	63
464	1,278	8,157	30,954
—	—	—	76,348
—	—	3,176	3,176
126	—	—	361
126	—	3,176	79,885
590	1,278	11,333	110,839
603	—	—	2,862
—	—	—	575
—	—	—	135,077
—	7,964	23,801	31,765
5,682	—	—	924
$6,285	$7,964	$23,801	$171,203

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position
Nonmajor Proprietary Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2013
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds		
	Drinking Water Treatment Revolving Fund	Alcohol Beverage Control Administration	West Virginia Prepaid College Plan
Operating Revenues:			
Charges for Services and Sales	$ 1,005	$90,403	$ —
Insurance Premiums	—	—	—
Tuition Contracts	—	—	42
Licenses, Permits, and Fees	—	3,955	—
Other	—	91	1,092
Total Operating Revenues	1,005	94,449	1,134
Operating Expenses:			
Cost of Sales and Services	—	70,373	—
Insurance Claims and Claims Adjustment Provisions	—	—	—
Tuition Contract Benefits and Expenses	—	—	3,834
General and Administration	—	5,264	1,233
Depreciation and Amortization	—	175	—
Other	3,285	—	—
Total Operating Expenses	3,285	75,812	5,067
Operating Income (Loss)	(2,280)	18,637	(3,933)
Nonoperating Revenues:			
Interest and Other Investment Income	31	—	6,782
Other Nonoperating Revenues	—	163	—
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses), Net	31	163	6,782
Income (Loss) Before Transfers	(2,249)	18,800	2,849
Transfers:			
Transfers In	15,003	200	147
Transfers Out	—	(16,773)	—
Total Transfers	15,003	(16,573)	147
Change in Net Position	12,754	2,227	2,996
Net Position (Deficit), Beginning of Year	121,375	9,579	(15,778)
Net Position (Deficit), End of Year	$134,129	$11,806	$(12,782)

West Virginia Correctional Industries	AccessWV	State Entities Workers' Compensation	Total
$8,295	$5,814	$ —	$105,517
—	—	14,200	14,200
—	—	—	42
—	—	—	3,955
—	133	—	1,316
8,295	5,947	14,200	125,030
4,304	—	—	74,677
—	8,700	12,571	21,271
—	—	—	3,834
3,100	401	1,700	11,698
76	—	—	251
—	—	—	3,285
7,480	9,101	14,271	115,016
815	(3,154)	(71)	10,014
—	(6)	—	6,807
—	—	—	163
—	(6)	—	6,970
815	(3,160)	(71)	16,984
—	—	—	15,350
(502)	—	—	(17,275)
(502)	—	—	(1,925)
313	(3,160)	(71)	15,059
5,972	11,124	23,872	156,144
$6,285	$7,964	$23,801	$171,203

Combining Statement of Cash Flows
Nonmajor Proprietary Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2013
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds		
	Drinking Water Treatment Revolving Fund	Alcohol Beverage Control Administration	West Virginia Prepaid College Plan
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:			
Receipts from Customers	$ 5,138	$94,430	$ 389
Payments to Suppliers	—	(71,246)	(444)
Payments to Employees	—	(4,028)	(596)
Payments to Beneficiaries	—	—	(9,252)
Payments for Loans Originated	(19,312)	—	—
Payments for Premiums	—	—	—
Payments to Claimants	—	—	—
Other Operating Cash Receipts	—	—	1,084
Other Operating Cash Payments	—	—	—
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	(14,174)	19,156	(8,819)
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities:			
Transfers In	15,003	200	161
Transfers Out	—	(16,773)	—
Entitlements and Grants	—	164	—
Provided from Issuing Liquor Licenses	—	451	—
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Noncapital Financing Activities	15,003	(15,958)	161
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:			
Acquisition and Construction of Capital Assets	—	(398)	—
Net Cash Used for Capital and Related Financing Activities	—	(398)	—
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:			
Purchase of Investments	—	—	(1,340)
Proceeds from Sale of Investments	—	—	7,900
Investment Earnings	31	—	1,342
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities	31	—	7,902
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	860	2,800	(756)
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year	22,371	10,901	2,635
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	$23,231	$13,701	$1,879

West Virginia Correctional Industries	AccessWV	State Entities Workers' Compensation	Total
$8,232	$5,814	$ 18,446	$132,449
(4,202)	(348)	(38)	(76,278)
(2,343)	(63)	—	(7,030)
—	—	—	(9,252)
—	—	—	(19,312)
—	—	(5,831)	(5,831)
—	—	(8,107)	(8,107)
—	61	—	1,145
(756)	(8,360)	(5,896)	(15,012)
931	(2,896)	(1,426)	(7,228)
—	—	—	15,364
(502)	—	—	(17,275)
—	—	—	164
—	—	—	451
(502)	—	—	(1,296)
(214)	—	—	(612)
(214)	—	—	(612)
—	—	—	(1,340)
—	—	—	7,900
—	(6)	—	1,367
—	(6)	—	7,927
215	(2,902)	(1,426)	(1,209)
2,502	12,072	20,809	71,290
$2,717	$9,170	$ 19,383	$ 70,081

Combining Statement of Cash Flows
Nonmajor Proprietary Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2013
(Expressed in Thousands)
(Continued)

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds		
	Drinking Water Treatment Revolving Fund	**Alcohol Beverage Control Administration**	**West Virginia Prepaid College Plan**
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities:			
Operating Income (Loss)	$ (2,280)	$18,637	$(3,933)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities:			
Depreciation and Amortization	—	175	—
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:			
Receivables	(11,894)	(20)	339
Inventories	—	20	—
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	—	308	129
Tuition Contracts Benefits and Expenses	—	—	(5,417)
Due to/from Other Funds	—	55	65
Other Liabilities	—	—	—
Compensated Absences	—	(19)	(2)
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	$(14,174)	$19,156	$(8,819)
Schedule of Noncash Capital and Financing Activities:			
Unrealized Gain on Investments	$ —	$ —	$ 5,439

West Virginia Correctional Industries	AccessWV	State Entities Workers' Compensation	Total
815	(3,154)	(71)	10,014
76	—	—	251
(62)	(72)	(5,896)	(17,605)
22	—	—	42
72	(11)	4,463	4,961
—	—	—	(5,417)
—	—	—	120
—	341	78	419
8	—	—	(13)
$ 931	$(2,896)	$ (1,426)	$ (7,228)
$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 5,439

PENSION TRUST AND OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFIT TRUST FUNDS

Pension Trust These Funds are accounted for in essentially the same manner as proprietary funds and are described below:

Consolidated Public Retirement Board The Consolidated Public Retirement Board consists of nine plans. There are eight defined benefit plans as follows: The Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) plan is a multiple-employer defined benefit, cost-sharing public employee retirement system. This plan covers substantially all employees of the State and its component units, as well as employees of participating non-State governmental entities who are not participants of another State or municipal retirement system. The Deputy Sheriff Retirement System (DSRS) plan is a multiple-employer defined benefit, cost-sharing public employee retirement system. This plan covers all deputy sheriffs hired on or after July 1, 1998, as well as eligible transferees from PERS. The Emergency Medical Services Retirement System (EMSRS) is a multiple-employer, cost-sharing public employee retirement system which was established for eligible emergency medical service officers. Participation is voluntary. The Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) plan is a multiple-employer defined benefit, cost-sharing public employee retirement system. This plan covers all full-time employees of the public school systems in the state, as well as certain personnel of the State-supported institutions of higher education, State Department of Education, and boards of higher education. The Public Safety Death, Disability and Retirement Fund (PSDDRF) plan is a single-employer defined benefit public employee retirement system. This plan covers all West Virginia State Police hired before July 1, 1994. The State Police Retirement System (SPRS) was implemented to cover all State Police employees hired on or after July 1, 1994. The Judges Retirement System (JRS) plan is a single-employer defined benefit public employee retirement system. This plan covers the State's judges who elect to participate. The Teachers' Defined Contribution Retirement System (TDCRS) plan is a multiple-employer defined contribution retirement system. This plan primarily covers full-time employees of the State's county public school systems. The Municipal Police Officers and Firefighters Retirement System (MPFRS) plan is a multiple-employer defined benefit retirement system. This plan provides for any municipality or municipal subdivision employing municipal police officers or firefighters.

Other Employee Benefit Trust Fund This fund type is used to report a trust arrangement and is accounted for in essentially the same manner as proprietary funds.

The West Virginia Retiree Health Benefit Trust Fund The West Virginia Retiree Health Benefit Trust Fund (RHBT), an irrevocable trust, was established under West Virginia Code 5-16D and is administered by the West Virginia Public Employees Insurance Agency (PEIA) and the PEIA Finance Board. The RHBT is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer, defined benefit other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plan. It provides the following basic retiree benefit coverage to all participants: hospital, surgical, group major medical, basic group life, accidental death, dental, and prescription drug coverage for retired employees of the State of West Virginia and various non-State agencies and their dependents. All premium rates for plan members and employers are established based upon actuarially determined projected coverage costs as reviewed and approved by the Finance Board of PEIA.

Combining Statement of Plan Net Position
Pension Trust and Other Employee
Benefit Trust Funds
June 30, 2013
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Public Employees' Retirement System	Teachers' Retirement System	Public Safety Death, Disability, and Retirement Fund	State Police Retirement System	Judges' Retirement System
Assets:					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 524	$ 3	$ —	$ —	$ —
Investments:					
Equity in Pooled Investments	4,848,377	5,717,583	520,323	96,092	141,476
Mutual Funds	—	—	—	—	—
Receivables, Net:					
Contributions	5,260	27,183	—	—	—
Participant Loans	3	5,401	—	—	—
Accounts	—	—	—	—	—
Due from Other Funds	145,219	1,137	—	—	—
Due from Component Units	508	—	—	—	—
Total Assets	4,999,891	5,751,307	520,323	96,092	141,476
Liabilities:					
Accrued and Other Liabilities	135	206	1	—	—
Due to Other Funds	123	—	—	—	—
Insurance Claims Payable	—	—	—	—	—
Total Liabilities	258	206	1	—	—
Net Position Held in trust for Pension and Other Postemployment Benefits	$4,999,633	$5,751,101	$520,322	$96,092	$141,476

Teachers' Defined Contribution Retirement System	Deputy Sheriff Retirement System	Emergency Medical Services Retirement System	Municipal Police Officers and Firefighters	Total Pension Trust Funds	Other Employee Benefit Trust Fund	Total Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds
$ 13,799	$ 25	$ —	$ —	$ 14,351	$ 93,053	$ 107,404
—	134,410	42,603	504	11,501,368	495,926	11,997,294
346,816	—	—	—	346,816	—	346,816
1,328	748	303	25	34,847	4,593	39,440
44	574	—	—	6,022	—	6,022
—	—	—	—	—	3,444	3,444
—	—	—	—	146,356	5,180	151,536
—	—	—	—	508	—	508
361,987	135,757	42,906	529	12,050,268	602,196	12,652,464
11,394	1	3	—	11,740	2,276	14,016
—	—	—	—	123	290	413
—	—	—	—	—	9,400	9,400
11,394	1	3	—	11,863	11,966	23,829
$350,593	$135,756	$42,903	$529	$12,038,405	$590,230	$12,628,635

Combining Statement of Changes in Plan Net Position
Pension Trust and Other Employee
Benefit Trust Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2013
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Public Employees' Retirement System	Teachers' Retirement System	Public Safety Death, Disability, and Retirement Fund	State Police Retirement System	Judges' Retirement System
Additions:					
Contributions:					
Members	$ 60,293	$ 91,424	$ 628	$ 3,517	$ 688
Employers	187,583	458,713	1,047	4,193	2,422
Total Contributions	247,876	550,137	1,675	7,710	3,110
Investment Income:					
Net Appreciation in Fair Value of Investments	556,535	619,980	59,806	10,340	16,190
Interest	24,025	52,424	2,562	460	700
Investment Expense	(15,205)	(17,708)	(1,626)	(305)	(509)
Net Investment Income	565,355	654,696	60,742	10,495	16,381
Transfers to Plan	—	35	—	—	77
Other Income	949	32,471	16,073	—	—
Total Additions	814,180	1,237,339	78,490	18,205	19,568
Deductions:					
Benefits Expense	322,731	618,628	35,464	577	4,351
Forfeitures	—	—	—	—	—
Refunds of Contributions	10,413	7,731	—	229	—
Administrative Expenses	4,593	4,276	49	42	6
Transfer from Plan	112	—	—	—	—
Total Deductions	337,849	630,635	35,513	848	4,357
Change in Net Position Held in Trust for Pension and Other Postemployment Benefits	476,331	606,704	42,977	17,357	15,211
Net Position, Beginning of Year, as restated	4,523,302	5,144,397	477,345	78,735	126,265
Net Position, End of Year	$4,999,633	$5,751,101	$520,322	$96,092	$141,476

Teachers' Defined Contribution Retirement System	Deputy Sheriff Retirement System	Emergency Medical Services Retirement System	Municipal Police Officers and Firefighters	Total Pension Trust Funds	Other Employee Benefit Trust Fund	Total Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds
$ 6,861	$ 3,731	$ 1,891	$151	$ 169,184	$ 81,352	$ 250,536
11,236	5,704	2,308	151	673,357	161,088	834,445
18,097	9,435	4,199	302	842,541	242,440	1,084,981
37,658	15,051	4,611	33	1,320,204	49,216	1,369,420
23	715	206	1	81,116	3,677	84,793
—	(422)	(135)	(2)	(35,912)	—	(35,912)
37,681	15,344	4,682	32	1,365,408	52,893	1,418,301
—	—	—	—	112	—	112
261	522	—	—	50,276	4,901	55,177
56,039	25,301	8,881	334	2,258,337	300,234	2,558,571
—	6,316	1,000	—	989,067	198,079	1,187,146
4,641	—	—	—	4,641	—	4,641
9,003	664	423	5	28,468	—	28,468
836	91	38	2	9,933	4,704	14,637
—	—	—	—	112	—	112
14,480	7,071	1,461	7	1,032,221	202,783	1,235,004
41,559	18,230	7,420	327	1,226,116	97,451	1,323,567
309,034	117,526	35,483	202	10,812,289	492,779	11,305,068
$350,593	$135,756	$42,903	$529	$12,038,405	$590,230	$12,628,635

INVESTMENT TRUST FUNDS

Investment Trust Funds The investment trust funds account for the external portion of the State's external investment pools. The State maintains two external investment pools, the West Virginia Money Market and West Virginia Government Money Market pools. The external portion belongs to local governments and municipalities. These Funds are accounted for in essentially the same manner as proprietary funds.

Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
Investment Trust Funds
June 30, 2013
(Expressed in Thousands)

	West Virginia Money Market	West Virginia Government Money Market	Total
Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$71,485	$248,629	$320,114
Total Assets	$71,485	$248,629	$320,114
Net Position:			
Held in Trust for External Investment Pool Participants	$71,485	$248,629	$320,114
Total Net Position	$71,485	$248,629	$320,114

Combining Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Investment Trust Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2013
(Expressed in Thousands)

	West Virginia Money Market	West Virginia Government Money Market	Total
Additions:			
Deposits, Pool Participants	$286,749	$424,887	$711,636
Investment Income:			
Net Appreciation in Fair Value of Investments	102	241	343
Total Additions	286,851	425,128	711,979
Deductions:			
Withdrawals	286,979	418,806	705,785
Change in Net Position Held in Trust for External Investment Pool Participants	(128)	6,322	6,194
Net Position, Beginning of Year	71,613	242,307	313,920
Net Position, End of Year	$ 71,485	$248,629	$320,114

AGENCY FUNDS

Agency Funds These Funds are custodial in nature and do not involve measurement of operations. They include the following:

Local Government This includes two funds, the Local Government Fund and the Municipal Bond Commission, which account for taxes collected by the State that are to be remitted to respective local governments.

Other Agency Funds These funds are the Consolidated Investment Pool, the Patient Injury Compensation Fund, and other small agency funds which account for various assets and liabilities generated through agency relationships. These include patient and inmate funds and other amounts collected on behalf of third parties, performance bonds required by the Department of Energy and Labor, the Department of Environmental Protection, and other restricted assets held by the Governor's Office of Community and Industrial Development. The Patient Injury Compensation Fund was created for the purpose of providing fair and reasonable compensation in medical malpractice actions for any portion of economic damages awarded that is uncollectible as a result of limitations on economic damage awards for trauma care, or as a result of the operation of the joint and several liability principles and standards set forth in the West Virginia State Code.

Combining Statement of Assets and Liabilities
Agency Funds
June 30, 2013
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Local Government		Other Agency			
	Local Government	Municipal Bond Commission	Consolidated Investment Pool	Patient Injury Compensation Fund	Other Agency Funds	Total
Assets:						
Current Assets:						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$168	$2,244	$43,840	$3,495	$24,300	$74,047
Investments	—	—	7,584	—	—	7,584
Total Assets	$168	$2,244	$51,424	$3,495	$24,300	$81,631
Liabilities:						
Current Liabilities:						
Due to Other Governments	$168	$2,244	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 2,412
Agency Liabilities	—	—	51,424	3,495	24,300	79,219
Total Liabilities	$168	$2,244	$51,424	$3,495	$24,300	$81,631

Combining Statement of Changes in Assets and Liabilities
Agency Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2013
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Balance July 1, 2012	Additions	Deductions	Balance June 30, 2013
Local Government				
Assets:				
Cash	$ 2,210	$1,402,151	$1,404,193	$ 168
Total Assets	$ 2,210	$1,402,151	$1,404,193	$ 168
Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable	$ —	$ 11,252	$ 11,252	$ —
Due to Other Governments	2,210	1,390,899	1,392,941	168
Total Liabilities	$ 2,210	$1,402,151	$1,404,193	$ 168
Municipal Bond Commission				
Assets:				
Cash	$ 5,608	$ 594,314	$ 597,678	$ 2,244
Total Assets	$ 5,608	$ 594,314	$ 597,678	$ 2,244
Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable	$ —	$ 219,923	$ 219,923	$ —
Due to Other Governments	5,608	374,391	377,755	2,244
Total Liabilities	$ 5,608	$ 594,314	$ 597,678	$ 2,244
Consolidated Investment Pool				
Assets:				
Cash	$ 5,259	$ 40,737	$ 40,780	$ 5,216
Equity in Pooled Cash Equivalents	32,721	13,876	7,973	38,624
Investments	6,352	1,271	39	7,584
Accrued Interest Receivable	189	—	189	—
Total Assets	$44,521	$ 55,884	$ 48,981	$51,424
Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable	$ —	$ 5,080	$ 5,080	$ —
Agency Liabilities	44,521	50,804	43,901	51,424
Total Liabilities	$44,521	$ 55,884	$ 48,981	$ 51,424

	Balance July 1, 2012	Additions	Deductions	Balance June 30, 2013
Patient Injury Compensation Fund				
Assets:				
Cash	$ 8	$ 305	$ 288	$ 25
Equity in Pooled Cash Equivalents	3,765	5	300	3,470
Total Assets	$ 3,773	$ 310	$ 588	$ 3,495
Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable	$ —	$ 283	$ 283	$ —
Agency Liabilities	3,773	27	305	3,495
Total Liabilities	$ 3,773	$ 310	$ 588	$ 3,495
Other Agency Funds				
Assets:				
Cash	$ 16,548	$ 242,625	$ 238,533	$20,640
Equity in Pooled Cash Equivalents	3,864	265	469	3,660
Total Assets	$20,412	$ 242,890	$ 239,002	$24,300
Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable	$ —	$ 1,707	$ 1,707	$ —
Agency Liabilities	20,412	241,183	237,295	24,300
Total Liabilities	$20,412	$ 242,890	$ 239,002	$24,300
Total - All Agency Funds				
Assets:				
Cash	$ 29,633	$ 2,280,132	$ 2,281,472	$28,293
Equity in Pooled Cash Equivalents	40,350	14,146	8,742	45,754
Investments	6,352	1,271	39	7,584
Accrued Interest Receivable	189	—	189	—
Total Assets	$ 76,524	$ 2,295,549	$2,290,442	$81,631
Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable	$ —	$ 238,245	$ 238,245	$ —
Due to Other Governments	7,818	1,765,290	1,770,696	2,412
Agency Liabilities	68,706	292,014	281,501	79,219
Total Liabilities	$ 76,524	$ 2,295,549	$ 2,290,442	$81,631

DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Nonmajor Component Units

Educational Broadcasting Authority The Authority is responsible for extending educational, cultural, and informational experiences to all citizens of the State through the construction and operation of noncommercial, educational television and radio stations, and related facilities. Revenues for operations are derived primarily through private donations, with additional supplements from federal and state grants.

Jobs Investment Trust The Board is responsible for improving and promoting economic development in the State. It can issue loans to businesses that will stimulate economic growth and provide or retain jobs in the State.

West Virginia State Rail Authority The Authority is responsible for the rehabilitation, improvement, and restoration of the financial stability of the railway system in the State, enabling it to remain a viable mode of transportation for the public sector. The Authority, empowered to issue bonds and set rates for the rail system, additionally receives federal and state grants to supplement the cost of operations.

Solid Waste Management Board The Board is responsible for the improved collection and disposal of solid wastes, and for encouraging recycling, reuse, or recovery of resources from wastes. The intent of the Board is to become a viable financing mechanism for solid waste projects in West Virginia, and it is empowered to issue bonds and set rate structures at its discretion.

Racing Commission The Commission has full jurisdiction and supervision over all horse and dog race meetings, and all persons involved in the holding or conducting of horse or dog race meetings. It can fix the annual fee for permits and registrations. Other racing taxes and fees are set by West Virginia State Code, Chapter 19, Article 23.

Public Defenders Corporation The Corporation is responsible for fulfilling the State's obligation to provide legal representation to eligible clients. Funding of the individual public defender corporations is by appropriation determined by the executive director of the Public Defender Services.

Municipal Pensions Oversight Board The Board's purpose is to monitor and improve the performance of municipal policemen's and firemen's pension and relief funds assuring prudent administration, investment, and management of the funds. The board also assists municipal boards of trustees in performing their duties related to pensions, assures the funds' compliance with applicable laws and distributes insurance premium tax revenues to the individual pension funds.

Combining Statement of Net Position
Nonmajor Discretely Presented Component Units
June 30, 2013
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Educational Broadcasting Authority	Jobs Investment Trust	WV State Rail Authority
Assets:			
Current Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$1,500	$11,947	$ 5,562
Investments	454	—	—
Receivables, Net	136	—	255
Due from Primary Government	49	—	1,263
Inventories	—	—	46
Other Assets	248	—	—
Restricted Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	—	—	—
Receivables, Net	—	—	—
Total Current Assets	2,387	11,947	7,126
Noncurrent Assets:			
Investments	—	7,197	—
Receivables, Net	—	5,228	—
Other Assets	—	726	—
Restricted Assets:			
Receivables, Net	—	—	—
Other Restricted Assets	292	—	—
Capital Assets, Net	5,171	201	38,764
Total Noncurrent Assets	5,463	13,352	38,764
Total Assets	7,850	25,299	45,890
Liabilities:			
Current Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable	158	21	1,082
Accrued and Other Liabilities	—	35	40
Due to Primary Government	2,310	10	1,002
Unearned Revenue	60	—	3
Capital Leases and Other Debt	—	5,967	—
Compensated Absences	292	—	52
Total Current Liabilities	2,820	6,033	2,179
Noncurrent Liabilities:			
Accrued and Other Liabilities	—	—	—
Unearned Revenue	—	—	66
Liabilities Payable from Restricted Assets	—	—	—
Capital Leases and Other Debt	—	5,601	—
Compensated Absences	—	—	—
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	—-	5,601	66
Total Liabilities	2,820	11,634	2,245
Deferred Inflows of Resources:			
Nonincentive Tax Credits	—	6,000	—
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	—	6,000	—
Net Position (Deficit):			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	5,171	201	38,764
Restricted for:			
Nonexpendable	292	—	—
Specific Component Unit Purposes	—	—	—
Unrestricted	(433)	7,464	4,881
Total Net Position (Deficit)	$5,030	$ 7,665	$43,645

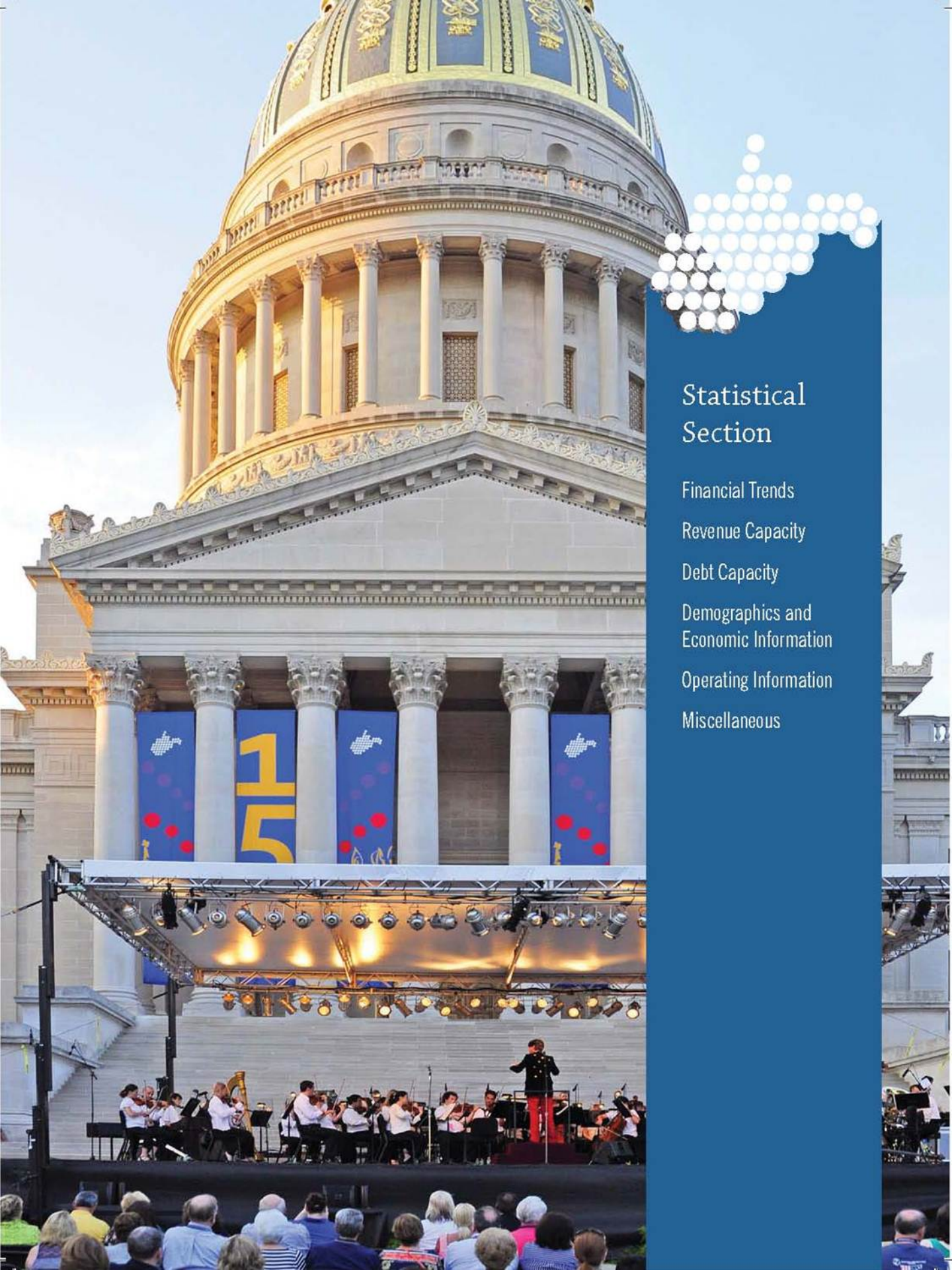
Solid Waste Management Board	Racing Commission	Public Defender Corporation	Municipal Pensions Oversight Board	Total
$2,864	$ 5,755	$2,865	$28,757	$ 59,250
—	—	—	—	454
301	47	1	—	740
—	—	—	—	1,312
—	—	—	—	46
1	—	44	—	293
2,843	33,829	—	—	36,672
315	825	—	—	1,140
6,324	40,456	2,910	28, 757	99,907
—	—	—	—	7,197
—	—	—	—	5,228
—	—	—	—	726
1,447	—	—	—	1,447
—	—	—	—	292
27	9	820	25	45,017
1,474	9	820	25	59,907
7,798	40,465	3,730	28,782	159,814
169	815	26	70	2,341
—	75	307	22	479
291	1,113	3,441	—	8,167
—	—	—	—	63
—	—	—	—	5,967
—	—	851	—	1,195
460	2,003	4,625	92	18,212
200	—	—	—	200
—	—	—	—	66
—	33,829	—	—	33,829
—	—	—	—	5,601
32	196	—	—	228
232	34,025	—	—	39,924
692	36,028	4,625	92	58,136
—	—	—	—	6,000
—	—	—	—	6,000
27	9	820	25	45,017
—	—	—	—	292
4,405	—	—	28,665	33,070
2,674	4,428	(1,715)	—	17,299
$7,106	$ 4,437	$ (895)	$28,690	$95,678

Combining Statement of Activities
Nonmajor Discretely Presented Component Units
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2013
(Expressed in Thousands)

		Program Revenues			
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Net (Expense) Revenue
Component Units:					
Educational Broadcasting Authority	$ 9,730	$ 1,931	$1,445	$ —	$(6,354)
Jobs Investment Trust	3,753	475	8,220	—	4,942
WV State Rail Authority	5,433	2,478	—	559	(2,396)
Solid Waste Management Board	2,618	2,833	—	—	215
Racing Commission	4,127	3,487	—	—	(640)
Public Defender Corporation	17,354	—	77	—	(17,277)
Municipal Pensions Oversight Board	16,810	—	—	—	(16,810)
Total Component Units	$59,825	$11,204	$9,742	$559	$(38,320)

General Revenue							
Unrestricted Investment Earnings	Grants and Contributions Not Restricted for Specific Programs	Miscellaneous	Payments from the State of West Virginia	Total General Revenues and Special Item	Change in Net Position	Net Position, Beginning of Year, as Restated	Net Position, End of Year
$ 3	$191	$571	$ 5,545	$ 6,310	$ (44)	$ 5,074	$ 5,030
241	—	—	—	241	5,183	2,482	7,665
21	—	—	3,201	3,222	826	42,819	43,645
2	—	29	—	31	246	6,860	7,106
—	—	5	—	5	(635)	5,072	4,437
3	—	1	15,055	15,059	(2,218)	1,323	(895)
37	—	—	16,828	16,865	55	28,635	28,690
$307	$191	$606	$40,629	$41,733	$ 3,413	$92,265	$95,678

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
JUNE
20
1863
MONTANI SEMPER LIBERI



Statistical Section

Financial Trends

Revenue Capacity

Debt Capacity

Demographics and Economic Information

Operating Information

Miscellaneous

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
JUNE
20
1863
MONTANI SEMPER LIBERI.

Statistical Section
Index

Financial Trends - These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the State's financial performance and well-being have changed over time.

Schedule 1 - Net Position by Component 240
Schedule 2 - Changes in Net Position 242
Schedule 3 - Fund Balances - Governmental Funds 246
Schedule 4 - Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds 248

Revenue Capacity Information - These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand the State's capacity to raise revenues and the sources of those revenues.

Schedule 5 - Revenue Base 250
Schedule 6 - Revenue Rates 252
Schedule 7 - Revenue Payers by Industry/Category 254

Debt Capacity Information - These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand the State's outstanding debt, the capacity to repay that debt, and the ability to issue additional debt in the future.

Schedule 8 - Ratios of Outstanding Debt 256
Schedule 9 - Pledged Revenue Coverage 258

Demographics and Economic Information - These schedules offer indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the government's financial activities take place.

Schedule 10 - Demographics and Economic Indicators 264
Schedule 11 - Principal Employers 266
Schedule 12 - Education Enrollment 267

Operating Information - These schedules assist the reader in evaluating the size, efficiency, and effectiveness of the state government.

Schedule 13 - State Employees by Function 268
Schedule 14 - Operating Indicators by Function 270
Schedule 15 - Capital Assets Statistics by Function 272

Miscellaneous Statistics - This information may provide the reader with more insight into the State's financial and demographic status.

Schedule 16 - Miscellaneous Statistics 274

Note: GASB 63 was implemented in fiscal year 2013 which changed net assets to net position.

Sources: Unless otherwise noted, the information in the following schedules is derived from the State's Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports.

Schedule 1
Net Position by Component
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Expressed in Thousands)

	2013	2012	2011	2010
Governmental Activities				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	$ 8,620,814	$ 8,404,751	$ 8,288,909	$ 7,909,484
Restricted	407,011	504,680	551,892	435,296
Unrestricted Net Position/(Deficit)	78,335	298,279	1,347,124	1,407,481
Total Governmental Activities Net Position	$ 9,106,160	$ 9,207,710	$ 10,187,925	$ 9,752,261
Business-type Activities				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	$ 3,392	$ 4,555	$ 6,200	$ 31,428
Restricted	1,792,845	1,721,727	1,551,461	1,432,449
Unrestricted Net Position (Deficit)	(222,728)	(450,488)	(568,660)	(744,459)
Total Business-type Activities Net Position (Deficit)	$ 1,573,509	$ 1,275,794	$ 989,001	$ 719,418
Primary Government				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	$ 8,624,206	$ 8,409,306	$ 8,295,109	$ 7,940,912
Restricted	2,199,856	2,226,407	2,103,353	1,867,745
Unrestricted Net Position (Deficit)	(144,393)	(152,209)	778,464	663,022
Total Primary Government Net Position	$10,679,669	$ 10,483,504	$ 11,176,926	$10,471,679

Notes: The Workers' Compensation Fund (WCF) had negative claims payment trends during fiscal years ended June 30, 2001 and 2002, which continued into fiscal 2003. In June 2003, a special legislative session passed several pieces of legislation making major changes to the workers' compensation laws that became effective in fiscal year 2004. These changes caused the WCF deficit to improve. In February 2005, additional legislation was passed that caused the formation of an employer's mutual insurance company to replace the WCF. The "workers' compensation old fund" was created for those funds due and owing the Workers' Compensation Fund as of June 30, 2005. The old fund did not novate to the new employer's mutual.

Beginning in FY 2008, the School Building Authority is no longer included in the Governmental Funds. It is now accounted for as a discretely presented component unit. The 2002-2007 amounts above have not been restated to reflect this change in presentation because the necessary information is not readily available.

Beginning in FY 2010, the WV Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council is no longer included in the Governmental Funds and is now accounted for as an Enterprise Fund. Previous amounts have not been restated.

Beginning in FY 2011, the Lottery is no longer included in the business-type activities. It is now accounted for as a discretely presented component unit. Previous amounts have not been restated.

GASB 63 was implemented in fiscal year 2013 which changed net asset to net position.

2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
$ 7,532,883	$ 7,230,626	$ 6,934,539	$ 6,771,494	$ 6,448,005	$ 6,196,704
817,524	926,541	861,508	714,802	1,262,989	1,078,859
1,725,672	1,402,670	846,987	91,573	(817,257)	(667,181)
$10,076,079	$ 9,559,837	$ 8,643,034	$ 7,577,869	$ 6,893,737	$ 6,608,382
$ 11,732	$ 12,330	$ 4,049	$ 2,775	$ 9,361	$ 9,372
1,000,274	1,074,139	1,026,973	944,256	775,140	687,891
(1,095,509)	(1,329,576)	(1,704,657)	(2,017,602)	(2,224,984)	(2,897,674)
$ (83,503)	$ (243,107)	$ (673,635)	$ (1,070,571)	$ (1,440,483)	$(2,200,411)
$ 7,544,615	$ 7,242,956	$ 6,938,588	$ 6,774,269	$ 6,457,366	$ 6,206,076
1,817,798	2,000,680	1,888,481	1,659,058	2,038,129	1,766,750
630,163	73,094	(857,670)	(1,926,029)	(3,042,241)	(3,564,855)
$ 9,992,576	$ 9,316,730	$ 7,969,399	$ 6,507,298	$ 5,453,254	$ 4,407,971

Schedule 2
Changes in Net Position
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Expressed in Thousands)

Governmental Activities	2013	2012	2011	2010
Expenses:				
Legislative	$ 34,693	$ 36,722	$ 31,721	$ 28,896
Judicial	129,667	140,515	130,104	124,627
Executive	117,706	216,356	325,389	261,764
Administration	309,009	320,377	260,298	163,662
Commerce	233,474	231,178	217,334	204,178
Environmental Protection	168,322	204,158	174,211	141,279
Employment Programs	47,369	51,595	58,312	57,286
Education	3,059,791	3,757,725	2,839,216	2,850,805
Health and Human Resources	4,660,450	4,402,259	4,317,911	4,088,254
Military Affairs and Public Safety	446,954	491,717	441,523	441,068
Revenue	62,615	91,344	82,820	270,870
Transportation	1,028,742	1,299,400	1,035,601	1,064,417
Veterans Assistance	19,212	27,019	—	—
Senior Services	47,608	47,561	47,186	46,671
Regulatory Boards and Commissions	62,883	92,662	33,328	36,917
Interest on Long-Term Debt	125,559	125,105	135,443	135,534
Total Expenses	10,554,054	11,535,693	10,130,397	9,916,228
Program Revenues:				
Charges for Services:				
Legislative	1,550	1,591	1,571	1,598
Judicial	969	1,024	1,116	929
Executive	21,110	22,093	22,868	19,787
Administration	31,569	33,180	6,289	29,086
Commerce	43,882	48,928	44,747	46,009
Environmental Protection	84,358	61,188	52,683	49,450
Employment Programs	—	—	—	—
Education	3,563	4,362	4,195	3,352
Health and Human Resources	90,383	90,604	88,737	84,680
Military Affairs and Public Safety	10,308	11,146	10,019	10,352
Revenue	30,888	31,729	73,947	69,800
Transportation	100,966	100,700	101,000	100,533
Senior Services	—	1	—	1
Regulatory Boards and Commissions	25,090	31,254	30,815	30,407
Total Charges for Services	444,636	437,800	437,987	445,984
Operating Grants and Contributions:				
Legislative	984	1,977	634	2,135
Judicial	491	640	1,049	986
Executive	62,496	136,752	214,224	164,062
Administration	48,938	45,498	41,426	38,498
Commerce	70,260	70,004	73,424	59,632
Environmental Protection	104,386	142,590	116,378	121,366
Employment Programs	50,537	51,845	58,008	54,460
Education	420,116	446,297	444,269	452,315
Health and Human Resources	3,222,601	3,045,355	3,252,622	3,077,246
Military Affairs and Public Safety	76,807	82,240	52,057	74,472
Revenue	23	9	28	12
Veterans Assistance	2,298	—	—	—
Senior Services	22,025	23,351	22,671	20,614
Regulatory Boards and Commissions	3,033	2,747	2,105	2,014
Total Operating Grants and Contributions	4,084,995	4,049,305	4,278,895	4,067,812
Capital Grants and Contributions:				
Executive	—	—	3	57,442
Administration	—	2,005	—	—
Education	—	—	—	—
Military Affairs and Public Safety	46,326	49,854	74,581	18,758
Transportation	493,949	519,768	554,394	558,947
Veterans Assistance	3,005	5,321	—	—
Total Capital Grants and Contributions	543,280	576,948	628,978	635,147
Total Program Revenues	5,072,911	5,064,053	5,345,860	5,148,943
Total Governmental Activities Net Program Expenses	(5,481,143)	(6,471,640)	(4,784,537)	(4,767,285)

Note: GASB 63 was implemented in fiscal year 2013 which changed net assets to net position.

Beginning in FY 2008, the School Building Authority is no longer included in the Governmental Funds and is now accounted for as a discretely presented component unit. In FY 2010, the WV Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council was also removed and is now accounted for as an Enterprise Fund. Beginning in FY 2011, the Lottery is no longer included in the business-type activities. It is now

2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
$ 29,552	$ 28,027	$ 26,154	$ 25,345	$ 27,558	$ 30,623
106,933	102,738	88,209	77,789	77,668	83,653
143,872	128,261	114,547	104,726	134,506	115,413
201,469	213,546	153,677	147,774	210,434	136,960
201,901	204,448	218,610	235,749	229,216	259,071
110,652	74,827	225,458	125,216	267,544	1,410
45,000	56,122	53,617	72,069	31,445	39,007
2,821,883	2,646,434	2,454,835	2,669,307	2,418,672	2,399,688
3,737,102	3,451,206	3,254,172	3,119,005	3,221,458	3,056,163
427,575	381,104	360,443	417,606	588,409	324,636
83,458	51,242	70,148	71,158	32,718	68,596
977,616	876,073	778,817	780,950	835,813	753,901
—	—	—	—	—	—
43,729	43,701	32,195	30,115	29,373	29,271
35,079	35,168	34,212	33,082	25,671	45,145
141,756	140,208	94,475	93,401	85,402	76,406
9,107,577	8,433,105	7,959,569	8,003,292	8,215,887	7,419,943
1,644	1,654	1,757	1,824	1,859	1,806
907	1,014	869	919	901	925
17,365	15,248	12,024	15,872	1,223	5,274
28,337	29,115	24,812	49,492	12,390	25,606
48,685	45,684	44,114	41,885	42,115	40,658
56,016	44,720	56,621	54,877	55,254	46,730
—	—	—	—	—	283
3,096	1,698	3,008	4,465	4,133	3,846
81,230	74,960	83,230	84,428	82,325	73,150
12,957	11,097	10,165	5,317	8,884	6,679
45,944	62,352	65,364	44,229	26,303	26,683
91,669	102,561	96,068	97,064	99,532	88,777
—	4	—	—	—	—
26,121	27,897	21,638	26,789	23,017	31,641
413,971	418,004	419,670	427,161	357,936	352,058
1,212	255	1,269	545	646	749
850	813	380	436	—	156
40,551	35,615	38,249	27,138	45,805	39,587
37,716	36,670	37,945	56,748	52,316	46,288
34,220	38,138	47,463	32,749	76,340	74,990
67,529	50,090	53,301	44,255	88,395	88,183
46,804	55,839	54,690	65,303	30,805	36,995
377,749	380,708	388,305	369,428	358,853	324,292
2,783,872	2,365,068	2,235,552	2,224,260	2,285,865	2,179,003
67,269	95,331	52,708	60,756	95,874	81,767
156	—	66,214	214	200	30
—	—	—	—	—	—
14,310	21,244	11,637	11,594	12,634	12,148
2,598	2,937	2,267	4,376	8,306	7,460
3,474,836	3,082,708	2,989,980	2,897,802	3,056,039	2,891,648
—	41	—	—	—	—
—	28	4,001	—	—	213
—	1,027	31	233	217	99
11,518	4,743	5,423	10,127	26,255	38,731
476,779	419,810	410,669	447,727	453,719	438,974
—	—	—	—	—	—
488,297	425,649	420,124	458,087	480,191	478,017
4,377,104	3,926,361	3,829,774	3,783,050	3,894,166	3,721,723
(4,730,473)	(4,506,744)	(4,129,795)	(4,220,242)	(4,321,721)	(3,698,220)

accounted for as a discretely presented component unit. The previous amounts above have not been restated to reflect these changes in presentation because the necessary information is not readily available. Veterans Assistance was previously included in Military Affairs and Public Safety.

(Continued)

Schedule 2
Changes in Net Position
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Expressed in Thousands)
(Continued)

	2013	2012	2011	2010
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position				
Taxes:				
Personal Income	1,771,481	1,790,146	1,657,258	1,534,970
Consumer Sales	1,198,983	1,216,561	1,150,887	1,131,075
Business	923,575	905,515	977,252	844,405
Medicaid	203,421	190,419	173,103	157,693
Transportation	605,768	594,871	574,949	541,023
Other	304,693	318,938	264,260	277,811
Entitlements and Grants	15,896	5,056	29,995	—
Unrestricted Investment Earnings	23,287	54,699	63,821	89,635
Tobacco Settlement Revenues	88,327	63,270	61,233	66,199
Federal Appropriations - Jobs Growth Tax Relief	—	—	—	—
Lottery Revenue	388,888	497,874	408,974	—
Miscellaneous	94,150	112,324	103,228	97,791
Special Item	—	—	—	—
Transfers	(220,028)	(258,248)	(244,759)	279,309
Excess Reserve Transfer to RHBT	—	—	—	—
Total General Revenue, Special Item, and Transfers	5,398,441	5,491,425	5,220,201	5,019,911
Total Governmental Activities Changes in Net Position	$ (82,702)	$ (980,215)	$ 435,664	$ 252,626
Business-type Activities				
Expenses:				
West Virginia Lottery	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 899,247
Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund	10,645	5,740	26,723	34,796
Workers' Compensation Fund	105,430	147,230	179,803	173,967
Unemployment Compensation	380,239	365,323	444,036	605,272
WV Infrastructure & Jobs Development Council	17,669	18,503	16,024	22,882
Public Employees' Insurance Agency	490,841	524,789	527,830	437,496
Board of Risk and Insurance Management	57,293	57,288	37,624	35,614
Other Business-type Activities	114,918	108,221	101,937	97,089
Total Expenses	1,177,035	1,227,094	1,333,977	2,306,363
Program Revenues:				
Charges for Services:				
West Virginia Lottery	—	—	—	1,358,092
Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund	5,011	4,631	4,548	4,509
Workers' Compensation Fund	54,817	54,361	51,015	50,460
Unemployment Compensation	356,531	400,238	467,910	510,048
WV Infrastructure & Jobs Development Council	2,771	4,381	3,162	2,756
Public Employees' Insurance Agency	513,982	499,236	499,726	481,060
Board of Risk and Insurance Management	41,243	45,587	46,376	51,613
Other Business-type Activities	123,710	117,206	103,143	97,846
Total Charges for Services	1,098,065	1,125,640	1,175,880	2,556,384
Operating Grants and Contributions:				
Unemployment Compensation	—	—	—	—
Total Operating Grants and Contributions	—	—	—	—
Capital Contributions:				
Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund	—	—	—	—
Total Capital Grants and Contributions	—	—	—	—
Total Revenues	1,098,065	1,125,640	1,175,880	2,556,384
Total Business-type Activities Net Program Expenses	(78,970)	(101,454)	(158,097)	250,021
Business-type Activities General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position				
Unrestricted Investment Earnings	94,612	66,690	160,942	190,159
Tobacco Settlement Revenue	—	—	—	—
Lottery Revenue	57,000	57,000	51,000	—
Miscellaneous	6,473	6,309	7,362	54,718
Transfers	220,028	258,248	244,759	(279,309)
Total Business-type Activities General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position	378,113	388,247	464,063	(34,432)
Total Business-type Activities Changes in Net Position	$ 299,143	$ 286,793	$ 305,966	$ 215,589
Total Primary Government Change in Net Position	$ 216,441	$ (693,422)	$ 741,630	$ 468,215

2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
1,630,492	1,557,957	1,372,646	1,330,913	1,163,211	1,073,512
1,088,901	990,051	1,020,128	981,536	979,357	965,378
912,252	1,040,604	906,022	920,940	726,878	554,734
165,759	161,896	162,692	169,866	154,070	150,335
533,833	564,736	535,979	501,022	502,659	477,159
297,644	394,798	393,400	382,718	377,878	359,341
—	—	—	229	912	—
(33,983)	89,581	105,317	71,233	54,240	15,753
81,703	73,079	48,294	33,137	56,825	53,850
—	—	—	—	—	30,746
—	—	—	—	—	—
96,098	128,940	111,277	74,047	93,281	52,123
—	—	—	—	—	—
206,287	214,864	539,205	438,733	484,308	411,164
—	(108,168)	—	—	—	—
4,978,986	5,108,338	5,194,960	4,904,374	4,593,619	4,144,095
$ 248,513	$ 601,594	$1,065,165	$ 684,132	$ 271,898	$ 445,875
$1,022,747	$1,087,321	$1,081,336	$1,096,893	$ 839,241	$ 776,124
1,905	1,651	1,630	1,718	1,786	1,914
36,252	(161,079)	81,459	392,975	189,753	579,433
356,715	175,107	153,663	147,308	143,989	195,359
—	—	—	—	—	—
394,616	444,380	379,742	545,384	506,837	449,905
40,498	47,229	39,441	41,256	60,969	96,658
69,184	77,329	76,785	66,631	58,910	62,202
1,921,917	1,671,938	1,814,056	2,292,165	1,801,485	2,161,595
1,493,036	1,523,457	1,562,259	1,522,532	1,399,073	1,303,434
4,154	3,819	3,744	3,383	2,953	2,843
49,921	44,073	235,664	524,269	718,382	628,682
249,996	141,921	147,091	148,731	144,030	137,872
—	—	—	—	—	—
402,377	360,564	406,311	567,107	525,130	505,995
56,337	66,592	74,097	78,787	85,123	105,435
90,438	83,542	77,553	73,155	67,553	63,754
2,346,259	2,223,968	2,506,719	2,917,964	2,942,244	2,748,015
—	—	—	—	—	21,681
—	—	—	—	—	21,681
11,384	20,788	12,627	20,241	—	—
11,384	20,788	12,627	20,241	—	—
2,357,643	2,244,756	2,519,346	2,938,205	2,942,244	2,769,696
435,726	572,818	705,290	646,040	1,140,759	608,101
(86,937)	38,441	189,761	65,758	104,011	51,190
—	—	15,000	45,000	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
17,102	32,022	26,090	51,847	(534)	(12,270)
(206,287)	(214,864)	(539,205)	(438,733)	(484,308)	(411,164)
(276,122)	(144,401)	(308,354)	(276,128)	(380,831)	(372,244)
$ 159,604	$ 428,417	$ 396,936	$ 369,912	$ 759,928	$ 235,857
$ 408,117	$1,030,011	$1,462,101	$1,054,044	$1,031,826	$ 681,732

Schedule 3
Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Expressed in Thousands)

	2013	2012	2011	2010
General Fund				
Reserved	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Unreserved	—	—	—	—
Nonspendable:				
Inventories	13,268	11,143	9,928	11,426
Receivables	122,135	111,340	153,307	152,911
Restricted for:				
General Government Operations	9,821	17,065	5,936	16,012
Development, Tourism, and Recreation	14,748	16,162	12,881	12,598
Education	2,625	2,207	3,582	3,203
Health and Social Services	7,300	17,399	14,195	9,962
Public Protection	6,682	7,217	8,435	17,371
Committed to:				
General Government Operations	1,044,948	946,290	421,296	413,657
Development, Tourism, and Recreation	33,168	8,745	36,811	46,104
Education	23,804	14,123	18,376	21,417
Health and Social Services	81,720	27,501	220,216	227,265
Public Protection	20,940	—	20,174	20,691
Assigned to:				
General Government Operations	32,261	14,117	22,408	21,227
Development, Tourism, and Recreation	1,723	—	3,412	3,368
Education	3,341	—	2,711	2,543
Health and Social Services	5,894	—	15,926	28,296
Public Protection	3,801	—	3,395	4,227
Unassigned	(1,102,111)	(640,981)	427,107	270,221
Total General Fund	$ 326,068	$ 552,328	$1,400,096	$ 1,282,499
All Other Governmental Funds				
Reserved				
Special Revenue Funds	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Permanent Funds	—	—	—	—
Capital Projects	—	—	—	—
Debt Service	—	—	—	—
Unreserved, Reported in:				
Special Revenue Funds	—	—	—	—
Capital Projects	—	—	—	—
Debt Service	—	—	—	—
Nonspendable:				
Inventories	44,798	47,371	40,434	38,676
Permanent Fund	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Receivables	627,800	645,301	666,824	—
Restricted for:				
Capital Projects	32,953	96,637	147,798	28,283
Debt Service	152,824	151,727	173,097	181,415
Development, Tourism, and Recreation	45,840	40,050	40,391	34,877
Education	327	555	386	393
Public Protection	41,908	43,114	31,147	23,363
Transportation	11,077	17,350	14,584	—
Committed to:				
General Government Operations	3,772	5,504	5,843	6,764
Public Protection	245,947	233,177	220,245	191,383
Assigned to:				
Health and Social Services	28	—	—	649
Public Protection	5,741	1,357	1,739	2,568
Transportation	29,666	—	113,544	23,121
Unassigned	(6,430)	(8,425)	(6,398)	862,381
Total All Other Governmental Funds	1,237,251	1,274,718	1,450,634	1,394,873
Total Fund Balances, Governmental Funds	$1,563,319	$1,827,046	$2,850,730	$2,677,372

Notes: GASB 54 was early implemented in fiscal year 2010. This Standard required reclassification of all funds into the categories Nonspendable, Restricted, Committed, Assigned and Unassigned.

2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
$ 400,816	$ 346,377	$ 343,380	$ 328,482	$ 486,474	$ 529,986
767,100	822,579	697,704	1,079,851	391,457	293,847
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
$1,167,916	$1,168,956	$1,041,084	$1,408,333	$ 877,931	$ 823,833
$ 508,529	$ 457,501	$ 457,109	$ 410,115	$ 363,526	$ 338,275
1,309	1,671	1,762	1,886	235,210	187,736
67,240	40,681	264,836	236,561	—	136,845
185,540	183,548	228,699	131,765	—	131,787
1,415,461	1,610,996	1,488,498	562,996	539,296	471,373
—	—	—	—	276,443	—
—	—	—	—	124,910	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
2,178,079	2,294,397	2,440,904	1,343,323	1,539,385	1,266,016
$3,345,995	$3,463,353	$3,481,988	$2,751,656	$2,417,316	$2,089,849

Beginning in FY 2008, the School Building Authority is no longer included in the Governmental Funds and is now accounted for as a discretely presented component unit. In FY 2010, the WV Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council was also removed and is now accounted for as an Enterprise Fund. The previous amounts above have not been restated to reflect these changes in presentation because the necessary information is not readily available.

Schedule 4
Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Expressed in Thousands)

Revenues	**2013**	**2012**	**2011**	**2010**
Taxes:				
Personal Income	$1,767,626	$1,790,299	$1,654,563	$1,531,867
Consumer Sales and Use	1,197,317	1,216,286	1,151,363	1,132,951
Severance	547,453	564,327	571,539	530,940
Corporate Net Income	230,131	232,266	263,963	227,693
Business and Occupation	125,692	123,137	127,103	133,245
Medicaid	219,568	176,661	170,079	157,693
Gasoline and Motor Carrier	417,571	408,571	406,347	393,557
Automobile Privilege	188,197	186,300	168,602	147,466
Wholesale Motor Fuel	—	—	—	—
Other	304,687	318,999	266,723	279,444
Intergovernmental	4,073,257	4,077,933	4,372,908	4,115,677
Licenses, Permits, and Fees	245,631	234,984	218,431	214,293
Motor Vehicle Registration	93,363	92,951	96,504	91,902
Charges for Services	128,257	127,806	147,142	135,914
Lottery Revenue	380,052	487,122	398,974	—
Investment Earnings	28,696	55,931	495,777	100,111
Food Stamp Revenue	513,960	491,416	75,594	478,622
Other	199,087	209,490	175,821	184,935
Total Revenues	10,660,545	10,794,479	10,761,433	9,856,310
Expenditures				
Current:				
Legislative	34,742	36,731	31,916	29,022
Judicial	127,804	139,941	130,574	125,184
Executive	149,602	216,268	354,357	256,364
Administration	155,163	190,164	120,881	114,972
Commerce	214,172	226,194	226,931	223,569
Environmental Protection	133,541	152,634	134,515	148,982
Employment Programs	50,210	55,969	61,536	60,483
Education	3,024,480	3,760,480	2,878,686	2,773,160
Health and Human Resources	4,684,841	4,425,591	4,334,459	4,056,573
Military Affairs and Public Safety	490,711	526,654	523,868	462,163
Revenue	67,760	91,349	90,370	263,427
Transportation	743,613	1,009,032	741,384	754,486
Veterans Assistance	19,114	26,600	—	—
Senior Services	47,669	47,656	47,292	46,727
Regulatory Boards and Commissions	64,130	93,643	34,540	37,161
Capital Outlay	465,399	334,046	571,034	521,480
Debt Service	—	—	—	
Principal	122,855	341,673	101,978	103,735
Interest	113,136	113,204	123,841	123,670
Total Expenditures	10,708,942	11,787,829	10,508,162	10,101,158
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(48,397)	(993,350)	253,271	(244,848)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Face Value of Long-Term Debt Issued	—	18,615	190,755	—
Premiums (Discounts) on Bonds Issued	—	1,025	10,292	—
Capital Lease Acquisition	495	234,765	805	—
Other Nonoperating Revenues	—	—	—	12,505
Payments to Refunded Bonds Escrow Agents		(20,935)	(37,730)	—
Transfers In	154,945	170,321	134,473	654,340
Transfers Out	(370,770)	(434,125)	(378,508)	(383,264)
Excess Reserve Transfer to RHBT	—	—	—	—
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(215,330)	(30,334)	(79,913)	283,581
Net Changes in Fund Balances	$ (263,727)	$(1,023,684)	$ 173,358	$ 38,733
Debt Service as a Percentage of Noncapital Expenditures	2.31%	3.98%	2.30%	2.40%

Note: In FY 2008, the School Building Authority was removed from the Governmental Funds. It is now accounted for as a discretely presented component unit. The 2002-2007 amounts above have not been restated to reflect this change in presentation because the necessary information is not readily available.

2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
$1,612,897	$1,557,352	$1,370,566	$1,329,796	$1,170,202	$1,070,282
1,087,130	989,517	1,019,631	989,642	978,115	963,327
470,266	518,724	340,544	355,680	287,774	211,236
256,389	373,180	384,440	380,287	255,772	166,511
148,247	147,989	180,527	184,364	182,090	176,987
165,759	161,896	162,692	169,866	154,070	150,335
391,903	395,641	364,550	330,538	320,891	275,471
141,930	169,095	171,429	170,484	3,005	173,225
—	—	—	—	178,763	28,463
293,654	396,772	393,210	380,711	371,667	359,341
3,552,545	3,183,463	3,033,765	3,037,432	3,235,199	3,119,073
211,932	214,655	216,504	194,681	173,181	176,513
91,667	96,592	92,422	92,681	93,144	84,977
126,317	117,360	117,970	121,420	120,759	108,387
—	—	—	—	—	—
(38,440)	91,030	184,957	101,736	79,534	40,562
372,270	293,439	273,227	265,344	252,097	228,000
197,669	205,820	136,117	121,654	156,780	112,585
9,082,135	8,912,525	8,442,551	8,226,316	8,013,043	7,445,275
29,622	28,163	26,389	25,322	27,594	30,634
110,410	108,075	90,829	82,381	84,283	81,577
146,181	131,404	118,550	122,576	122,415	115,418
127,517	111,866	106,020	95,227	150,333	87,834
214,767	214,102	228,570	243,092	224,147	273,748
117,402	69,882	114,482	109,829	98,576	118,592
47,974	58,563	58,488	75,438	36,609	40,183
2,789,173	2,688,399	3,616,732	2,690,459	2,423,094	2,323,733
3,767,274	3,472,108	3,251,403	3,135,884	3,237,580	3,056,762
425,488	382,372	353,445	389,909	609,215	338,907
89,042	86,496	76,257	42,725	60,630	44,765
695,354	579,982	520,281	531,848	573,184	531,214
—	—	—	—	—	—
43,841	43,719	32,315	30,118	29,455	29,230
35,917	36,469	34,691	33,345	27,561	44,680
579,722	535,538	502,232	550,415	490,195	573,295
—	—	—	—	—	—
103,276	92,338	134,464	74,427	95,400	65,780
129,795	129,705	86,237	89,788	80,777	74,386
9,452,755	8,769,181	9,351,385	8,322,783	8,371,048	7,830,738
(370,620)	143,344	(908,834)	(96,467)	(358,005)	(385,463)
76,835	—	1,349,893	54,800	463,005	294,895
4,129	—	5,126	697	73,388	(1,719)
1,115	3,235	190	13,359	—	15,050
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	(242,616)	(56,062)	(321,405)	—
653,249	497,811	749,215	875,203	667,841	589,701
(475,798)	(347,579)	(222,642)	(457,190)	(197,357)	(188,799)
—	(108,168)	—	—	—	—
259,530	45,299	1,639,166	430,807	685,472	709,128
$ (111,090)	$ 188,643	$ 730,332	$ 334,340	$ 327,467	$ 323,665
2.64%	2.70%	2.50%	2.12%	2.22%	1.93%

Schedule 5
Revenue Base
Last Ten Years
(Expressed in Thousands)

	2012	2011	2010	2009
Personal Income by Industry - (Calendar Year)				
Farm Earnings	$ (23,990)	$ (40,920)	$ (51,659)	$ (46,725)
Agricultural/Forestry, Fishing, and Other	90,077	97,810	74,187	104,000
Mining	3,947,662	3,440,574	2,753,612	2,958,000
Construction	2,857,741	2,513,975	2,408,107	2,301,000
Manufacturing	3,666,492	3,565,688	3,376,006	3,334,000
Transportation, Warehousing and Public Utilities	2,097,404	2,034,076	1,943,157	1,990,000
Wholesale Trade	1,537,622	1,477,230	1,413,039	1,442,000
Retail Trade	2,948,321	2,867,136	2,754,166	2,832,000
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1,894,862	1,769,826	1,649,776	1,591,000
Service Industries	14,559,593	13,908,974	13,261,227	12,808,000
Federal, Civilian	2,281,687	2,469,552	2,431,677	2,496,000
Military	344,553	466,154	522,277	535,000
State and Local Government	6,055,436	6,376,291	6,104,522	7,252,000
Tax Revenue - (Fiscal Year)				
Consumer Sales	1,216,000	1,148,200	1,095,700	1,110,000
Personal Income	1,689,000	1,593,200	1,446,900	1,557,400
Severance	467,900	440,900	400,600	359,600
Corporate Income and Business Franchise	188,100	303,000	232,900	270,200
Motor Fuel	387,000	397,700	390,900	384,500
Automobile Privilege	186,300	168,602	147,466	141,930

Note: Due to confidentiality issues, the names of the ten largest revenue payers are not provided. The categories presented are intended to provide alternative information regarding the sources of the State's revenue. The most current period available is 2012.

Sources: Bureau of Economic Analysis, State of West Virginia Executive Budget, and Department of Highways.

2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
$ (134,000)	$ (78,000)	$ (61,000)	$ (24,000)	$ (2,000)	$ (24,000)
111,000	118,000	123,000	116,000	112,000	117,000
3,410,000	2,871,000	2,682,000	2,363,000	2,050,000	1,784,000
2,453,000	2,362,000	2,393,000	2,079,000	1,868,000	1,676,000
3,919,000	3,925,000	3,951,000	3,932,000	3,917,000	3,776,000
1,989,000	3,925,000	1,813,000	1,722,000	1,672,000	1,588,000
1,513,000	1,478,000	1,453,000	1,327,000	1,223,000	1,122,000
2,720,000	2,658,000	2,611,000	2,493,000	2,417,000	2,307,000
1,619,000	1,551,000	1,492,000	1,409,000	1,355,000	1,323,000
11,998,000	11,272,000	11,041,000	10,362,000	9,914,000	9,250,000
2,181,000	2,100,000	1,956,000	1,892,000	1,794,000	1,646,000
436,000	405,000	419,000	436,000	367,000	334,000
6,082,000	5,763,000	5,368,000	5,182,000	4,987,000	4,788,000
1,109,800	1,129,500	1,125,800	960,200	928,000	894,500
1,518,700	1,360,500	1,297,700	1,170,100	1,068,200	1,055,500
338,200	312,200	314,700	248,100	184,400	162,300
388,000	358,400	347,600	280,800	181,500	181,200
404,200	349,200	320,700	311,600	309,300	289,200
169,095	171,429	170,484	178,763	173,225	169,431

Schedule 6
Revenue Rates
Last Ten Calendar Years

Personal Income Tax

Single, Head of Household, Widow(er) with Dependent Child and Married Filing Jointly (Unchanged Over Last Ten Years)

Less than $10,000 ..... 3% of the taxable income

At least —	But less than —			
$10,000	$25,000	$ 300.00	plus 4.0%	of excess over $10,000
$25,000	$40,000	$ 900.00	plus 4.5%	of excess over $25,000
$40,000	$60,000	$1,575.00	plus 6.0%	of excess over $40,000
$60,000	.....	$2,775.00	plus 6.5%	of excess over $60,000

Business

	2013	2012	2011	2010
Corporate Net Income (applies to C corporations)	8.50%	8.50%	8.50%	8.50%
Severance Tax:				
Timber	1.22%	1.22%	Temporarily Discontinued	Temporarily Discontinued
Oil/Gas	5%	5%	5%	5%
Coal	Various	Various	Various	Various
Consumer Sales Tax	6%	6%	6%	6%
Food Tax*	1%	3%/2%	3%	3%
Motor Fuel Excise and Sales Tax** (cents per gallon)	33.4	32.2/33.4	32.2	32.2
Automobile Privilege Tax	5%	5%	5%	5%

*The tax rate on food declined from 2% to 1% effective July 1, 2012.

**On January 1, 2004, the gasoline and special fuels excise tax was repealed, and the motor fuel excise tax was imposed on motor fuel. The motor fuel excise tax is the combination of a flat 20.5 cents per invoiced gallon rate and a variable sales and use tax rate. As of January 1, 2012, the variable sales and use rate of 11.7 cents per invoiced gallon increased to 12.9 cents per invoiced gallon.

All rates are set by the Legislature.

Sources: State Tax Department and Division of Motor Vehicles.

Married Filing Separately (Unchanged Over Last Ten Years)

Less than $5,000 ..... 3% of the taxable income

At least —	But less than —			
$ 5,000	$12,500	$ 150.00	plus 4.0%	of excess over $ 5,000
$12,500	$20,000	$ 450.00	plus 4.5%	of excess over $12,500
$20,000	$30,000	$ 787.50	plus 6.0%	of excess over $20,000
$30,000	.....	$1,387.50	plus 6.5%	of excess over $30,000

2009	**2008**	**2007**	**2006**	**2005**	**2004**
8.50%	8.75%	8.75%	9.0%	9.0%	9.0%
1.22%	1.22%	1.22%	3.22%	3.22%	3.22%
5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Various	Various	Various	Various	Various	Various
6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%
3%	4%	5%	5%	6%	6%
32.2	32.2	31.5	27.0	27.0	20.5
5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%

Schedule 7
Revenue Payers by Industry/Category
Most Current Available Year and
Historical Comparison
(Dollars Expressed in Thousands)

Consumers Sales and Service Tax and Use Tax

Tax Year 2012

Industry	Remittance	Percent of Total	Accounts	Percent of Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	$ 2,468,346	0.19%	690	1.63%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	13,484,668	1.06%	317	0.75%
Construction	40,213,925	3.16%	3,821	9.02%
Manufacturing	74,403,192	5.84%	3,193	7.54%
Wholesale Trade	111,788,527	8.77%	2,883	6.81%
Retail Trade	586,840,892	46.04%	9,522	22.49%
Finance and Insurance	12,441,111	0.98%	511	1.21%
Services	352,542,707	27.66%	19,049	44.98%
Other	80,351,171	6.30%	2,359	5.57%
Total	$1,274,534,539	100%	42,345	100%

Tax Year 2003

Industry	Remittance	Percent of Total	Accounts	Percent of Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	$ 4,218,081	0.41%	1,562	2.18%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	4,548,638	0.44%	1,505	2.11%
Construction	29,254,865	2.83%	12,122	16.96%
Manufacturing	48,028,641	4.65%	4,077	5.70%
Wholesale Trade	81,571,191	7.89%	3,237	4.53%
Retail Trade	549,627,877	53.17%	16,694	23.36%
Finance and Insurance	3,121,702	0.30%	624	0.87%
Services	232,982,448	22.54%	26,898	37.63%
Other	80,351,171	7.77%	4,759	6.66%
Total	$1,033,704,614	100%	71,478	100%

Note: Due to confidentiality issues, the names of revenue payers are not provided. This information is an alternative regarding the sources of the State's revenue.

Source: West Virginia State Tax Department.

Personal Income Tax

Tax Year 2011

Income Level (Actual)	Tax Liability	Percent of Total	Returns	Percent of Total
$0 - $10,000	$ 1,113,805	0.07%	160,471	19.51%
$10,000 - $20,000	28,385,905	1.77%	143,731	17.47%
$20,000 - $40,000	141,020,878	8.80%	180,223	21.90%
$40,000 - $60,000	188,336,928	11.76%	111,374	13.54%
Over $60,000	1,243,456,214	77.60%	226,875	27.58%
Total	$1,602,313,730	100%	822,674	100%

Tax Year 2002

Income Level (Actual)	Tax Liability	Percent of Total	Returns	Percent of Total
$0 - $10,000	$ 2,584,786	0.26%	162,816	22.05%
$10,000 - $20,000	43,455,639	4.40%	152,138	20.61%
$20,000 - $40,000	148,993,155	15.11%	183,860	24.91%
$40,000 - $60,000	187,505,871	19.01%	110,255	14.93%
Over $60,000	603,761,567	61.22%	129,191	17.50%
Total	$986,301,018	100%	738,260	100%

Schedule 8
Ratios of Outstanding Debt
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Dollars Expressed in Thousands)

	Primary Government - Debt			
	2013	**2012**	**2011**	**2010**
Governmental Activities:				
General Obligation Bonds	$ 498,776	$ 533,304	$ 580,357	$ 622,928
Revenue Bonds	1,266,848	1,330,795	1,366,199	1,243,106
Capital Leases and Notes Payable	34,104	34,025	330,722	336,143
Capital Leases Payable to Component Units	256,155	275,530	—	—
Total Governmental Activities	2,050,604	2,173,654	2,277,278	2,202,177
Enterprise Activities:				
Revenue Bonds	115,497	113,950	116,319	118,612
Total Primary Government Debt	$2,166,101	$2,287,604	$2,393,597	$2,320,789

Note: The Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council revenue bonds were previously included in the governmental activities. Beginning in 2012, "capital leases payable to component units" is separately presented from "capital leases and notes payable" in Schedule 8. This reclassification is so the presentation of capital leases payable to component units is consistent in the government-wide Statement of Net Position.

	Governmental Activities Tax Income					
Year	**Personal Income**	**Consumer Sales and Use**	**Business**	**Transportation**	**Other**	**Total**
2013	$1,771,481	$1,198,983	$ 923,575	$605,768	$508,114	$5,007,921
2012	1,790,146	1,216,561	905,515	594,871	509,357	5,016,450
2011	1,657,258	1,150,887	977,252	574,949	437,363	4,797,709
2010	1,534,970	1,131,075	844,405	541,023	435,504	4,486,977
2009	1,630,492	1,088,901	912,252	533,833	297,644	4,463,122
2008	1,557,957	990,051	1,040,604	564,736	394,798	4,548,146
2007	1,372,646	1,020,128	906,022	535,979	393,400	4,228,175
2006	1,330,913	981,536	920,940	501,022	382,718	4,117,129
2005	1,163,211	979,357	726,878	502,659	377,878	3,749,983
2004	1,073,512	965,378	554,734	477,159	359,341	3,430,124

	General Obligation Bond Debt Ratios			
Year	**General Obligation Bond Debt**	**Percent of Tax Income**	**Percent of Personal Income**	**Amount of Debt Per Capita***
2013	$498,776	9.96%	0.78%	$0.27
2012	533,304	10.63%	0.86%	0.29
2011	580,357	12.10%	0.98%	0.31
2010	622,928	13.88%	1.08%	0.34
2009	665,294	14.91%	1.16%	0.37
2008	705,955	15.52%	1.30%	0.39
2007	744,790	17.61%	1.44%	0.41
2006	772,912	18.77%	1.61%	0.43
2005	798,490	21.29%	1.72%	0.44
2004	774,660	22.58%	1.77%	0.43

Primary Government - Debt

2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
$ 665,294	$ 705,955	$ 744,790	$ 772,912	$ 798,490	$ 774,660
1,405,645	1,362,022	1,742,647	726,249	763,761	670,789
322,776	338,603	343,813	354,000	354,337	300,227
—	—	—	—	—	—
2,393,715	2,406,580	2,831,250	1,853,161	1,916,588	1,745,676
—	—	—	—	—	—
$2,393,715	$2,406,580	$2,831,250	$1,853,161	$1,916,588	$1,745,676

Total Debt Ratios

Year	Total Debt	Percent of Tax Income	Percent of Personal Income	Amount of Debt Per Capita*
2013	$2,171,380	43.36%	3.39%	$1.17
2012	2,287,604	45.60%	3.68%	1.23
2011	2,393,597	49.89%	4.03%	1.29
2010	2,320,789	51.72%	4.03%	1.28
2009	2,393,715	53.63%	4.16%	1.32
2008	2,406,580	52.91%	4.45%	1.33
2007	2,831,250	66.96%	5.46%	1.57
2006	1,853,161	45.01%	3.85%	1.03
2005	1,916,588	51.11%	4.12%	1.06
2004	1,745,676	50.89%	3.98%	0.97

All General Obligation Bonds carry a pledge of the State to levy taxes if funds are insufficient to meet debt service.

Infrastructure bonds are paid from the dedication of the first $24 million in severance tax collections.

Safe Roads Bonds are paid from a debt service fund which is administered by the West Virginia State Treasurer's Office. The Division of Highways makes a monthly transfer to this fund from the Road Fund. The monthly transfer amount is equal to 10% of the annual debt service requirement on all Safe Roads Bonds.

*These ratios are calculated using the current fiscal year debt total divided by personal income and population for the prior calendar year. See Schedule 10 for personal income and population data.

Beginning in FY 2008, the School Building Authority is no longer included in the Governmental Funds. It is now accounted for as a discretely presented component unit. The 2004-2007 amounts above have not been restated to reflect this change in presentation because the necessary information is not readily available.

Schedule 9
Pledged Revenue Coverage
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Dollars Expressed in Thousands)

Department of Transportation
West Virginia Code Chapter 17, Article 17A provides for the issuance of Surface Transportation Improvement Special Obligation Notes (GARVEE bonds) to facilitate the construction of highways, secondary roads and bridges to be funded wholly or in part by federal dollars and in anticipation of reimbursement from such sources. Title 23, Section 122 federal legislation allows this reimbursement. There is a Memorandum of Agreement between the Federal Highway Administration and the Division of Highways that documents the procedures for managing the stewardship and oversight of highway projects that are financed with the proceeds of these notes first issued in fiscal year 2007.

Fiscal Year	Operating Revenue	Direct Operating Expense	Net Revenue Available for Debt Service	Current Year Debt Service Requirements			
				Principal	Interest	Total	Coverage
2013	$27,547	$ —	$27,547	$23,370	$4,177	$27,547	1.00
2012	27,588	—	27,588	22,425	5,163	27,588	1.00
2011	27,575	—	27,575	21,520	6,055	27,575	1.00
2010	27,591	—	27,591	20,845	6,746	27,591	1.00
2009	14,692	—	14,692	10,550	4,200	14,750	1.00
2008	14,745	—	14,745	10,285	4,460	14,745	1.00
2007	1,207	—	1,207	—	1,207	1,207	1.00

WV Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council
The primary source of repayment for the revenue and refunding bonds is the receipt of payments of principal and interest on a set of loans, known as defined loans, previously made to projects from general obligation and revenue bond proceeds. New bonds were issued in 2006, 2007, 2011, and 2012 to refund earlier bond issues.

2013	$49,211	$18,762	$30,449	$29,230	$4,410	$33,640	0.91
2012	50,861	26,532	24,329	2,465	5,476	7,941	3.06
2011	48,900	18,101	30,799	2,390	5,563	7,953	3.87
2010	43,671	20,913	22,758	2,310	5,644	7,954	2.86
2009	79,414	16,309	63,105	15,035	19,987	35,022	1.80
2008	78,698	18,988	59,710	14,625	20,492	35,117	1.70
2007	78,363	17,121	61,242	14,600	20,636	35,236	1.74
2006	89,442	20,041	69,401	8,150	19,822	27,972	2.48
2005	24,150	18,759	5,391	840	4,517	5,357	1.01
2004	24,082	21,323	2,759	315	2,456	2,771	1.00

Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority

Pursuant to the Code, and a Purchase and Sale Agreement, dated June 1, 2007, by and between the Authority and the State, the State sold to the Authority its right, title, and interest in and to all tobacco settlement revenue that is received by the State, under the terms of the Master Settlement Agreement entered into by participating tobacco product manufacturers, West Virginia, 45 other states, and six other U.S. jurisdictions in November 1998. The Series 2007 Bonds are secured by and are payable solely from the right, title, and interest of the Authority of 100% of the tobacco receipts, and investment earnings on the accounts with the trustee under the Indenture.

Fiscal Year	Operating Revenue	Direct Operating Expense	Net Revenue Available for Debt Service	Current Year Debt Service Requirements			
				Principal	Interest	Total	Coverage
2013	$93,889	$24	$93,865	$36,360	$58,790	$95,150	0.99
2012	67,599	34	67,565	8,515	59,425	67,940	0.99
2011	66,382	27	66,355	6,690	59,925	66,615	1.00
2010	70,404	21	70,383	10,070	60,677	70,747	0.99
2009	83,205	58	83,147	19,910	62,237	82,147	1.01
2008	77,447	25	77,422	12,320	58,771	71,091	1.09

Economic Development Project Fund

West Virginia State Code Chapter 29, Article 22, Section 18a designates $19 million annually from the "excess lottery revenue fund" to be paid into the Economic Development Project Fund created in subsection (d) for payment of revenue bonds issued pursuant to the same subsection. Interest on the account and any other amounts paid into the Economic Development Project Fund are also to be used for the repayment of the bonds, which were issued in 2004.

2013	$20,210	$—	$20,210	$8,850	$9,944	$18,794	1.08
2012	19,290	—	19,290	8,495	10,317	18,812	1.03
2011	19,569	—	19,569	8,175	10,655	18,830	1.04
2010	19,411	—	19,411	7,890	10,955	18,845	1.03
2009	19,698	—	19,698	7,645	11,220	18,865	1.04
2008	20,560	—	20,560	7,440	11,446	18,886	1.09
2007	19,888	—	19,888	7,275	11,629	18,904	1.05
2006	22,627	100	22,527	7,165	11,767	18,932	1.19
2005	20,461	—	20,461	13,890	11,009	24,899	0.82
2004	19,019	—	19,019	—	—	—	—

(Continued)

Schedule 9
Pledged Revenue Coverage
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Dollars Expressed in Thousands)
(Continued)

Education, Arts, Sciences, and Tourism
Certain net profits of the Lottery as set forth in Chapter 29, Article 22 of the Code of West Virginia are transferred to the Trustee under the bond indenture. These bonds are subordinate as to lien and source of payment only to those certain School Building Authority Capital Improvement Bonds, Series 2004 and 2012.

Fiscal Year	Operating Revenue	Direct Operating Expense	Net Revenue Available for Debt Service	Current Year Debt Service Requirements			
				Principal	Interest	Total	Coverage
2013	$10,000	$ —	$10,000	$2,770	$7,230	$ 10,000	1.00
2012	10,012	3	10,009	2,685	7,310	9,995	1.00
2011	8,001	315	7,686	9,605	6,285	15,890	0.48
2010	8,242	3	8,239	9,115	643	9,758	0.84
2009	10,046	3	10,043	8,660	1,109	9,769	1.03
2008	10,601	3	10,598	8,210	1,563	9,773	1.08
2007	11,002	3	10,999	7,780	2,002	9,782	1.12
2006	10,860	—	10,860	7,375	2,421	9,796	1.11
2005	10,404	—	10,404	7,025	2,803	9,828	1.06
2004	10,196	—	10,196	6,690	3,140	9,830	1.04

Economic Development Authority
The Economic Development Authority (EDA) has issued Revenue Bonds to provide financial assistance to State governmental entities for the acquisition and construction of facilities deemed to be in the public interest. The EDA has lease-purchase agreements with the State, and the State makes the payments to the trustee. Upon repayment of the bonds, ownership of the acquired facilities transfers to the governmental entity served by the bond issuance.

2013	$ —	$ —	$22,681	$10,885	$11,796	$22,681	1.00
2012	—	—	259,285	251,468	7,817	259,285	1.00

Housing Development Fund
Operating revenue includes revenues and principal loan repayments. Both are used for bond repayment. The Fund is authorized by West Virginia State Code to issue bonds and notes for its various programs in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed $1.25 billion outstanding at any one time, exclusive of refunded obligations. Bonds and notes issued by the Fund are considered obligations of the Fund and are not deemed to constitute a debt or liability of the State. All bonds are secured by a pledge of all mortgage loan

repayments, all proceeds of federal or private mortgage insurance, interest received on any monies or securities held pursuant to the resolution, and the rights and interest of the Fund in and to the mortgage loans.

Fiscal Year	Operating Revenue	Direct Operating Expense	Net Revenue Available for Debt Service	Current Year Debt Service Requirements			
				Principal	Interest	Total	Coverage
2013	$130,658	$7,393	$123,625	$25,065	$20,168	$45,233	2.73
2012	144,583	9,462	135,121	20,651	25,694	46,345	2.92
2011	125,325	9,325	116,000	16,594	30,479	47,073	2.46
2010	130,282	6,009	124,273	19,198	33,963	53,161	2.34
2009	136,802	7,367	129,435	21,816	37,681	59,497	2.18
2008	146,744	7,230	139,514	23,521	39,135	62,656	2.23
2007	154,643	8,123	146,520	20,180	36,402	56,582	2.59
2006	154,190	9,783	144,407	19,560	33,896	53,456	2.70
2005	185,696	7,448	178,248	20,050	34,595	54,645	3.26
2004	236,521	7,491	229,030	19,885	38,695	58,580	3.91

Water Development Authority

The Authority maintains a variety of programs to provide long-term, short-term and private-activity financing at favorable interest rates for design, construction, and/or acquisition of wastewater and/or water systems. Monies are loaned to municipalities, public service districts, and other political subdivisions through purchase of revenue bonds or notes issued by these local governmental agencies. The loans are repaid from the revenues of the systems or other permanent financing. The aggregate principal amount of bonds and/or notes issued by the Authority may not exceed $500 million outstanding at any time; provided that before the Authority issues bonds or notes in excess of $400 million, the Legislature must pass a resolution authorizing this action. An additional aggregate principal amount of $180 million may be issued for the limited purpose of providing grants for capital improvements for designated projects in the Chesapeake Bay and Greenbrier Watershed areas. The Authority's long-term planning is accomplished within the confines of its authorized borrowing limit. Operating revenue includes revenues and principal loan repayments. Both are used for bond repayment. Fiscal years 2004 and 2013 include retirement of revenue bonds.

2013	$14,538	$2,723	$11,815	$75,830	$6,886	$82,716	0.14
2012	14,715	2,166	12,549	6,930	11,334	18,264	0.69
2011	15,274	2,283	12,991	7,160	11,616	18,776	0.69
2010	15,355	1,091	14,264	6,930	11,874	18,804	0.76
2009	15,731	809	14,922	6,685	12,110	18,795	0.79
2008	15,882	620	15,262	6,330	12,326	18,656	0.82
2007	15,829	502	15,327	6,585	12,537	19,122	0.80
2006	16,334	569	15,765	5,120	12,123	17,243	0.91
2005	14,304	650	13,654	4,065	11,025	15,090	0.90
2004	15,540	615	14,925	109,965	12,435	122,400	0.12

(Continued)

Schedule 9
Pledged Revenue Coverage
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Dollars Expressed in Thousands)
(Continued)

Higher Education Fund
Various individual institutions, as well as the Fund, have issued bonds which are generally payable from tuition and registration fees. Several bond issues, including 2004 Series B, 2009 Series A, 2010 Series A, B and C, and a 2012 Series A and B are to be repaid using certain Lottery funds. During fiscal years 2004, 2005, 2011, and 2012, Higher Education had a series of revenue bond refinancings that resulted in an increase in principal and interest payments.

Fiscal Year	Operating Revenue	Direct Operating Expense	Net Revenue Available for Debt Service	Current Year Debt Service Requirements			
				Principal	Interest	Total	Coverage
2013	$1,640,124	$1,613,438	$26,686	$229,125	$20,349	$249,474	0.11
2012	1,596,324	1,664,940	(68,616)	226,945	57,079	284,024	(0.24)
2011	1,554,057	1,620,575	(66,518)	71,574	32,361	103,935	(0.64)
2010	1,467,996	1,547,741	(79,745)	25,184	30,716	55,900	(1.43)
2009	1,447,422	1,409,047	38,375	24,169	31,745	55,914	0.69
2008	1,508,466	1,317,474	190,992	24,006	31,650	55,656	3.43
2007	1,333,158	1,217,652	115,506	46,439	32,636	79,075	1.46
2006	1,254,971	1,147,583	107,388	20,527	33,149	53,676	2.00
2005	1,196,325	1,055,456	140,869	94,782	17,976	112,758	1.25
2004	1,113,067	988,177	124,890	97,911	18,813	116,724	1.07

West Virginia Regional Jail and Correctional Facility Authority
Revenue bonds are secured by the regional jails and correctional facilities and an irrevocable pledge of the lease payments, which are generated by court fees, and are required to be in sufficient amount to pay principal and interest on the bonds when due.

2013	$98,547	$74,860	$23,687	$5,550	$3,321	$8,871	2.67
2012	102,043	77,064	24,979	5,270	3,592	8,862	2.82
2011	88,773	77,797	10,976	5,015	3,975	8,990	1.22
2010	75,434	79,054	(3,620)	4,770	4,097	8,867	(0.41)
2009	97,048	79,508	17,540	4,550	4,320	8,870	1.98
2008	85,688	70,194	15,494	4,335	4,533	8,868	1.75
2007	84,597	69,267	15,330	4,130	4,735	8,865	1.73
2006	85,389	67,623	17,766	3,940	4,926	8,866	2.00
2005	76,522	57,650	18,872	3,760	5,110	8,870	2.13
2004	63,390	54,475	8,915	3,585	5,284	8,869	1.01

Note: Details regarding the State's debt can be found in Note 10 to the basic financial statements.

School Building Authority

The Authority provides funds for modern efficient public school facilities throughout the State by promoting the consolidation of elementary and secondary public schools. The bonds are paid by certain net profits of the West Virginia Lottery.

Fiscal Year	Operating Revenue	Direct Operating Expense	Net Revenue Available for Debt Service	Current Year Debt Service Requirements			
				Principal	Interest	Total	Coverage
2013	$58,758	$ —	$58,758	$35,275	$16,047	$51,322	1.14
2012	62,068	—	62,068	33,980	17,077	51,057	1.22
2011	59,003	—	59,003	31,620	17,972	49,592	1.19
2010	52,931	—	52,931	29,850	18,877	48,727	1.09
2009	47,636	—	47,636	14,940	16,743	31,683	1.50
2008	43,166	17,891	25,275	23,725	13,584	37,309	0.68
2007	43,359	2,367	40,992	22,760	18,383	41,143	1.00
2006	42,754	1,252	41,502	20,030	19,349	39,379	1.05
2005	41,099	1,124	39,975	31,585	17,321	48,906	0.82
2004	42,501	1,854	40,647	24,490	15,498	39,988	1.02

Parkways Authority

Revenue bonds are secured by a pledge of substantially all Parkways Authority operating revenues and all monies deposited into accounts created by the Trust Indentures. Only total debt service is available.

Fiscal Year	Operating Revenue	Direct Operating Expense	Net Revenue Available for Debt Service	Total Debt Service	Coverage
2013	$83,438	$35,772	$47,666	$11,186	4.26
2012	83,574	35,043	48,531	10,541	4.60
2011	82,440	35,891	46,549	10,515	4.43
2010	79,188	33,134	46,054	10,670	4.32
2009	53,541	30,908	22,633	12,218	1.85
2008	56,690	31,183	25,507	11,852	2.15
2007	58,219	32,606	25,613	10,876	2.36
2006	61,806	31,478	30,328	10,801	2.81
2005	58,152	30,258	27,894	10,505	2.66
2004	57,826	28,706	29,120	12,439	2.34

Sources: Department of Transportation; School Building Authority; West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council; Housing Development Fund; Water Development Authority; Higher Education Fund; West Virginia Regional Jail and Correctional Facility Authority; Parkways Authority; Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority; and bond indentures.

Schedule 10
Demographics and Economic Indicators
Last Ten Calendar Years

	2012	2011	2010	2009
Population				
West Virginia	1,855,413	1,855,364	1,852,994	1,819,777
Change	—	0.13%	1.83%	0.27%
National	313,914,040	311,591,917	308,745,538	307,006,550
Change	0.75%	0.92%	0.57%	0.86%
Total Personal Income (Dollars in Millions)				
West Virginia	$ 63,968	$62,178	$59,417	$57,535
Change	2.88%	4.65%	3.27%	(0.07)%
National	$13,401,869	$12,981,741	$12,353,577	$11,916,773
Change	3.24%	5.08%	3.67%	(4.30)%
Per Capita Personal Income* (In Dollars)				
West Virginia	$34,477	$33,513	$32,042	$31,137
Change	2.88%	4.59%	2.91%	(0.48)%
National	$42,693	$41,663	$39,937	$38,846
Change	2.47%	4.32%	2.81%	(5.13)%
Median Age	41.3	41.1	41.3	40.5
Educational Attainment				
9th Grade or Less	5.6%	6.8%	6.1%	6.5%
Some High School, No Diploma	9.9%	11.3%	10.7%	10.7%
High School Diploma	40.6%	41.3%	41.6%	41.0%
Some College, No Degree	19.0%	17.6%	18.3%	18.5%
Associate, Bachelor's or Graduate Degree	25.0%	23.0%	23.3%	23.2%
Labor Force and Employment (People in Thousands)				
Civilian Labor Force	805.0	799.9	782.3	797.9
Employed	746.0	736.1	711.1	734.6
Unemployed	59.0	63.8	71.2	63.3
Unemployment Rate	7.3%	8.0%	9.1%	7.9%
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Workers Employed in West Virginia Goods Producing Industries:				
Mining	33.7	33.6	29.9	29.6
Construction	35.6	33.0	32.6	34.1
Manufacturing - Durable Goods	29.6	30.0	29.6	30.9
Manufacturing - Nondurable Goods	19.6	19.5	19.5	19.8
Total Goods Producing Industries	118.5	116.1	111.6	114.4
Non-Goods Producing Industries:				
Trade	111.0	109.9	109.2	110.0
Service	381.7	376.2	372.5	369.9
State and Local Government	130.7	128.3	128.3	126.3
Federal Government	23.3	23.5	24.3	23.6
Total Non-Goods Producing Industries	646.7	637.9	634.3	629.8
Total Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment	765.2	754.0	745.9	744.2

*Per capita personal income is calculated by dividing total personal income by population.

The most current period available is 2012.

Various population, personal income, and per capita personal income figures have been amended from last year's schedule.

Sources: WORKFORCE West Virginia Research, Information, and Analysis Office, the Census, and the Survey of Current Business.

2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
1,814,873	1,811,198	1,807,237	1,803,920	1,803,302	1,802,238
0.20%	0.22%	0.18%	0.03%	0.06%	0.16%
304,374,846	301,579,895	298,593,212	295,753,151	293,045,739	290,326,418
0.93%	1.00%	0.96%	0.92%	0.97%	0.99%
$57,576	$54,100	$51,862	$48,139	$46,497	$43,841
6.43%	4.32%	7.73%	3.53%	6.06%	1.22%
$12,451,660	$11,900,562	$11,256,516	$10,476,669	$9,928,790	$9,150,320
4.63%	5.72%	7.44%	5.52%	8.51%	3.13%
$31,286	$29,497	$28,372	$26,443	$25,784	$24,217
6.07%	3.97%	7.29%	2.55%	6.00%	0.90%
$40,947	$39,506	$37,725	$35,452	$33,881	$31,461
3.65%	4.72%	6.41%	4.64%	7.50%	2.11%
40.6	40.4	40.7	40.7	40.2	39.9
6.6%	7.0%	7.1%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
11.1%	11.8%	11.9%	14.8%	14.8%	14.8%
40.9%	41.1%	42.7%	39.4%	39.4%	39.4%
18.5%	16.7%	16.1%	16.6%	16.6%	16.6%
22.9%	23.4%	22.2%	19.2%	19.2%	19.2%
806.0	813.0	810.0	798.0	788.0	790.0
772.0	778.0	773.0	759.0	747.0	742.0
34.0	35.0	37.0	39.0	41.0	48.0
4.3%	4.3%	4.6%	4.9%	5.3%	6.0%
30.7	27.5	28.1	25.9	23.8	22.0
38.4	38.7	39.2	36.8	34.6	32.7
35.2	37.2	38.4	38.8	39.2	39.7
21.1	21.8	22.6	23.0	23.8	24.9
125.4	125.2	128.3	124.5	121.4	119.3
114.4	116.2	115.5	113.6	111.9	110.4
374.0	369.5	367.8	364.9	360.5	355.5
123.7	122.6	122.4	121.7	121.4	120.6
22.9	22.5	22.1	21.9	21.8	21.9
635.0	630.8	627.8	622.1	615.6	608.4
760.4	756.0	756.1	746.6	737.0	727.7

Schedule 11
Principal Employers
Current Year and Nine Years Ago

Estimated as of June 30, 2013

Major West Virginia Employers	Number of Employees	Percentage of Total Employed
Local Government	75,000 - 79,999	10.27%
State Government	40,000 - 44,999	5.71%
Federal Government	20,000 - 24,999	3.12%
Wal-Mart Associates, Inc.	10,000 - 13,000	1.54%
West Virginia United Health System	7,000 - 9,999	1.14%
Charleston Area Medical Center, Inc.	5,000 - 6,999	0.80%
Kroger	3,000 - 4,999	0.54%
Consolidation Coal Company	3,000 - 4,999	0.54%
Mylan Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	1,000 - 2,999	0.27%
Lowe's Home Centers, Inc	1,000 - 2,999	0.27%
St. Mary's Medical Center, Inc.	1,000 - 2,999	0.27%
Mentor Management, Inc.	1,000 - 2,999	0.27%
Res-Care Inc.	1,000 - 2,999	0.27%

As of June 30, 2004

Major West Virginia Employers	Number of Employees	Percentage of Total Employed
Local Government	70,000 - 74,999	9.73%
State Government	40,000 - 44,999	5.71%
Federal Government	20,000 - 24,999	2.94%
Wal-Mart Associates, Inc.	10,000 - 13,000	1.55%
Charleston Area Medical Center, Inc.	3,000 - 5,999	0.61%
West Virginia United Health System	3,000 - 5,999	0.61%
Kroger	3,000 - 5,999	0.61%
CSX Corporation	3,000 - 5,999	0.61%
Weirton Steel Corporation	1,000 - 2,999	0.27%
American Electric Power	1,000 - 2,999	0.27%
E I Dupont De Nemours and Company	1,000 - 2,999	0.27%
Verizon	1,000 - 2,999	0.27%
Allegheny Energy Service Corporation	1,000 - 2,999	0.27%

Source: WORKFORCE West Virginia Research, Information, and Analysis Office.

Schedule 12
Education Enrollment
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Public School Enrollment Grades Pre-K Through 12

Year	Elementary (Pre-K to 6)	Secondary (7 to 12)	Total All Grades
2012-13	160,721	121,589	282,310
2011-12	160,571	121,517	282,088
2010-11	160,015	122,115	282,130
2009-10	159,205	122,623	281,828
2008-09	157,520	124,388	281,908
2007-08	155,832	125,903	281,735
2006-07	154,479	126,818	281,297
2005-06	152,969	126,819	279,788
2004-05	152,470	126,987	279,457
2003-04	153,616	126,945	280,561

Higher Education Enrollment
Colleges and Universities

	Public		Independent	
Year	Enrollment	Number of Certificates and Degrees	Enrollment	Number of Certificates and Degrees
2012-13	92,140	16,938	8,758	2,425
2011-12	96,573	16,512	8,758	2,991
2010-11	96,555	15,733	11,496	2,879
2009-10	94,952	15,185	12,168	2,678
2008-09	89,280	14,917	11,279	2,560
2007-08	88,276	15,040	11,131	2,686
2006-07	86,972	14,733	10,639	2,682
2005-06	84,713	14,206	10,811	2,575
2004-05	82,845	13,963	11,650	2,462
2003-04	80,837	13,141	11,625	2,357

Sources: West Virginia Board of Education and West Virginia Higher Education Policy Commission.

This schedule has been revised.

Schedule 13
State Employees by Function
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2013	2012	2011	2010
Executive*	932	958	946	921
Legislative	213	221	216	218
Judicial	1,055	1,069	1,042	1,010
Administration	889	683	693	679
Commerce				
Natural Resources (Parks)	748	756	752	798
Tourism and Development	163	162	160	155
WORKFORCE West Virginia	391	396	409	440
Other	441	439	400	400
Environmental Protection	855	842	832	823
Education and the Arts				
Department of Education	550	584	601	576
School for the Deaf and the Blind	174	193	182	195
Rehabilitation Services	531	564	555	563
Higher Education	11,717	11,575	11,431	10,965
Other	280	279	285	274
Revenue	1,062	1,094	1,080	1,067
Health and Human Resources	5,630	5,621	5,535	5,562
Military Affairs and Public Safety				
Corrections	1,760	1,758	1,725	1,700
Juvenile Services	676	712	718	681
State Police	1,024	1,067	1,043	1,033
Regional Jail Authority	911	912	883	886
Other	620	556	530	511
Veterans Assistance	246	240	227	213
Transportation	5,876	5,834	5,776	5,346
Miscellaneous	533	506	509	497
Total	37,277	37,021	36,530	35,513

Notes:
Executive includes the offices of the Governor, Treasurer, Secretary of State, Auditor, Attorney General, and Agriculture.

The Workers' Compensation Commission was included under Commerce - Other from 2004 to 2005. In 2006, the Workers' Compensation Commission was privatized and approximately 300 of the employees moved to the Insurance Commission under Revenue.

Sources: Leave system data warehouse reports, Higher Education Policy Commission, Housing Development Fund, and the Supreme Court of Appeals.

2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
927	916	896	881	902	898
216	213	208	204	203	201
961	912	936	882	876	876
696	659	663	573	598	620
836	844	844	813	812	816
162	164	166	182	218	212
399	397	372	405	445	457
391	379	364	353	1,068	1,173
804	821	820	843	862	851
579	560	519	511	531	516
202	192	192	204	193	200
542	518	544	694	721	716
10,762	10,383	10,165	9,959	9,746	9,450
286	272	261	272	267	265
1,057	1,087	1,042	1,024	774	768
5,495	5,556	5,596	5,588	5,771	5,524
1,692	1,684	1,648	1,632	1,592	1,555
640	610	615	601	601	565
1,026	1,011	1,011	987	980	972
896	903	938	869	876	858
486	525	450	433	407	398
181	161	134	87	84	84
5,658	5,499	5,490	5,296	5,767	5,836
488	490	496	503	530	529
35,382	34,756	34,370	33,796	34,824	34,340

Schedule 14
Operating Indicators by Function
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2013	2012	2011	2010
Transportation				
Total highway construction projects authorized	806	1,305	1,070	1,231
Number of roadway resurfacing projects	348	775	508	584
Number of roadway miles resurfaced	1,067	1,716	995	1,328
WORKFORCE West Virginia (Employment Programs)				
Applications for job search services (in thousands)	141	145	141	175
Filled job openings	4,673	4,943	4,673	4,673
Education				
Schools receiving exemplary accreditation status	8%	7.98%	9.06%	8.36%
Schools receiving full accreditation status	63.72%	72.08%	71.57%	69.73%
School districts receiving full approval status	89.09%	87.27%	89.09%	89.09%
Health and Human Resources				
Number of food stamp recipients	342,831	339,258	338,665	326,730
Number of food stamps issued	41,335,676	40,951,366	41,314,740	39,885,163
Medicaid enrollees	410,770	415,030	414,935	405,178
Counties enrolled in managed care*	100%	100%	100%	100%
Child support collections (in millions)	$209	$213	$222	$201
Students served by school-based health clinics	20,708	28,436	27,076	24,992
Natural Resources				
Attendance at State Parks (in millions)	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.3
Hunting and Fishing License Sales (calendar year)	911,219	881,062	879,678	914,474
Individuals whitewater rafting on rivers (calendar year)	140,027	142,036	156,962	155,712
Environmental Protection				
Division of Air Quality				
Number of air quality inspections	550	2,457	2,236	1,503
Average Days Open per Complaint	9.75	10.80	11.06	12.87
Division of Land Restoration Programs				
Organizations that adopted highways	1,227	1,186	1,867	1,536
Division of Mining and Reclamation				
Surface mine blasting examinations and certifications	114	125	109	118
Surface mine mineral extraction inspections	21,790	20,530	21,243	20,812
Number of acres reclaimed through reclamation and restoration of land	1,202	7,842	5,887	2,784
Office of Miners Health and Safety (calendar year)				
Total safety inspections	6,690	6,432	5,413	5,873
Violations issued by mine inspectors	13,267	15,705	18,708	15,306
Lost time injuries of mining personnel**	570	648	784	801
Military Affairs and Public Safety				
Division of Corrections				
Adult inmate housing capacity	5,778	5,242	5,185	5,114
Inmate employment (Correctional Industries)	250	253	243	242
Youth successfully completed programs/returned to community	180	163	148	159
Veterans' Home				
Average daily number of residents	86	98	100	97
Average daily cost per resident	$107.14	$87.05	$77.32	$76.53
Senior Services				
Persons served under Medicaid aged and disabled waiver	7,107	8,530	8,029	5,950

N/A = Not Available.
* There are 55 counties in West Virginia.
** Occasions when mining personnel were unable to work their next shift due to injuries.
Source: Agencies and Executive Budget document.
This schedule has been revised.

2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
702	1,169	874	1,105	1,232	1,165
208	527	324	481	490	488
479	1,557	944	1,239	1,208	1,070
150	141	128	100	97	152
7,003	8,380	9,517	11,069	20,511	24,400
8.17%	10%	10%	17%	4%	7%
71.08%	80%	80%	68%	76%	85%
89.09%	96%	93%	93%	96%	93%
288,500	245,931	235,772	261,577	255,281	249,227
31,098,046	24,555,462	22,869,066	21,982,039	20,986,880	20,563,342
393,187	307,686	305,054	311,289	321,158	316,668
95%	93%	89%	89%	85%	62%
$204	$201	$192	$188	$187	$177
20,380	20,224	26,800	25,950	25,780	24,155
5.9	6.7	6.5	6.7	7.3	6.4
1,005,953	983,544	955,737	968,954	1,058,821	1,151,623
164,325	181,105	170,266	201,358	209,542	227,752
1,795	2,096	1,584	1,565	1,401	1,156
15.30	32.41	37.34	25.96	19.43	26.68
1,879	1,834	1,882	1,891	1,456	1,518
149	123	159	191	144	94
13,391	21,183	22,092	21,891	20,085	20,193
2,298	2,483	7,261	12,655	10,963	9,893
5,980	5,709	5,508	5,816	5,727	5,984
14,804	16,130	12,488	12,258	10,749	8,454
809	973	929	1,089	965	875
5,113	5,017	4,931	4,520	4,070	4,070
247	245	238	230	260	259
159	156	115	160	180	196
97	95	89	96	95	79
$70.78	$71.19	$68.74	$64.00	$61.54	$60.28
6,449	5,300	4,737	4,571	4,901	5,760

Schedule 15
Capital Assets Statistics by Function
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2013	2012	2011	2010
Vehicles				
Executive	195	192	178	185
Judicial	19	15	14	14
Administration				
Agency-Owned	6	7	6	6
Leased to other agencies	2,021	2,035	1,743	1,731
Total Administration	2,027	2,042	1,749	1,737
Revenue	1	1	1	—
Commerce				
Division of Natural Resources (Parks)	549	571	510	582
Division of Forestry	135	96	132	136
Others	17	17	8	7
Total Commerce	701	684	650	725
Environmental Protection	8	11	10	11
Education	48	42	44	51
Health and Human Services	29	25	28	68
Military Affairs and Public Safety (MAPS)				
West Virginia State Police	902	852	947	992
Division of Corrections	45	42	36	40
Regional Jail	27	27	40	94
Others	33	32	34	34
Total MAPS	1,007	953	1,057	1,160
Veterans Assistance	67	75	70	72
Regulatory Boards and Commissions	2	2	2	2
Boats				
Commerce	100	92	93	90
Environmental Protection	7	7	7	7
Buildings				
Executive	26	29	28	28
Administration	71	78	78	72
Revenue	3	3	2	2
Commerce				
Division of Natural Resources (Parks)	907	905	889	889
Division of Forestry	5	5	5	5
Others	11	8	8	8
Total Commerce	923	918	902	902
Environmental Protection	7	7	8	
Education	69	82	81	91
Health and Human Services	107	108	108	108
Military Affairs and Public Safety (MAPS)				
West Virginia State Police	90	90	85	85
Division of Corrections	55	55	53	55
Armory Board	109	154	157	158
Others	59	55	51	50
Total MAPS	313	354	346	348
Veterans Assistance	10	10	9	9
Regulatory Boards and Commissions	4	3	3	3

Sources: Financial Accounting and Reporting Section; West Virginia Financial Information Management System; Fixed Asset detailed ledger.

2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
171	169	171	140	123	116
12	10	10	5	6	4
6	4	4	5	6	6
1,685	1,648	1,857	1,623	1,588	1,455
1,691	1,652	1,861	1,628	1,594	1,461
—	1	1	1	3	3
584	570	581	581	572	543
133	130	135	137	137	137
7	7	5	6	6	5
724	707	721	724	715	685
11	11	13	12	12	10
58	42	41	41	44	44
72	68	69	68	65	58
999	1,110	916	811	952	960
40	38	28	25	21	21
99	104	90	87	67	67
31	30	28	24	23	23
1,169	1,282	1,062	947	1,063	1,071
59	56	51	53	32	32
2	2	2	2	2	—
95	94	93	92	93	89
6	5	5	4	4	3
28	28	28	28	28	28
70	68	66	60	52	50
2	2	2	2	2	2
889	884	885	893	888	887
5	5	4	4	4	4
8	8	7	6	6	6
902	897	896	903	898	897
7	7	7	7	7	4
91	90	90	90	90	89
109	109	157	147	147	145
85	83	82	81	81	80
55	54	53	53	50	47
167	165	167	171	171	168
46	43	40	31	30	28
353	345	342	336	332	323
9	9	9	9	9	9
3	3	3	3	2	2

Schedule 16
Miscellaneous Statistics
June 30, 2013

Date of Statehood	June 20, 1863

West Virginia shares its history with Virginia from 1609 until Virginia seceded from the Union in 1861. The delegates of 40 western counties formed their own government, which was granted statehood in 1863. Declared a state by President Abraham Lincoln, West Virginia is the only state to be designated by Presidential Proclamation.

Form of Government	Constitutional Representative Government
Branches of Government	Legislative - Executive - Judicial
Area (Land and Water)	24,231 square miles (approximately)
Highest Elevation Point	Spruce Knob - 4,861 feet above sea level
Lowest Elevation Point	Harpers Ferry - 247 feet above sea level
Miles of Public Roads and Streets	38,684
Miles Maintained by the State	35,893
State Police Protection:	
Number of State Police Detachments	62
Number of State Police Troopers	644
Higher Education (State Supported):	
Number of Campuses	22
Number of Students	90,028
Recreation:	
Number of State Parks	34
Area of State Parks	76,961 acres
Number of State Forests	8
Area of State Forests	71,415 acres
Number of State Owned and Operated Rail Trails	2
Distance of Rail Trails	150 miles
Wildlife Fish and Game Management Areas	98
Acreage of Wildlife Management Areas (Owned and Leased)	371,099 acres

Sources: Division of Highways, Division of Public Safety, Higher Education Policy Commission, and Division of Natural Resources.